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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

TODAY: SPORTS

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** Paris, Monday, October 14, 1996 No. 35,341

Clinton Camp Assails 'Low-Road' Attacks

Asian Donations Are Disputed

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore said Sunday that Republican campaigners were launching "low-road" and "outrageous" attacks in a desperate attempt to make up ground as the presidential race entered its final weeks.

Mr. Gore also denied allegations, raised over the weekend by Republican spokesmen, that the Democratic Party had done anything wrong in accepting hundreds of thousands of dollars in donations from wealthy Asian donors.

He ridiculed a suggestion by the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, that the Clinton administration was enmeshed in "unparalleled" scandals. "The president has been soliciting money from foreign nationals?" Mr. Gingrich asked rhetorically on CBS-TV. "The greatest power in the world being rented to foreigners? This is a scandal that has historic implications."

The Georgia Republican implied a link between donations from a wealthy Indonesian family and alleged efforts by the White House to keep a lid on the Whitewater affair. He also implied that America's China policy might have been influenced by questionable donations from abroad.

One of the Republicans lashing out at the administration was the party's vice presidential nominee, Jack Kemp, who has insisted so far in the campaign that he wanted to maintain a tone of "civility."

But on Saturday, Mr. Kemp accused the Democratic president of a litany of lapses, saying: "When Bill Clinton took office, he promised to have, in his words, the most ethical administration in history. But four years later, the words that seem to characterize the ethics of this administration are words like Travelgate, Filegate, independent counsels and possible presidential pardons."

Raising some of those issues for the first time in the campaign, Mr. Kemp accused the administration of engaging in "a pattern" of ethical problems and cultivating a "habit of half-truths." Mr. Kemp said Sunday that what he was talking about was "the

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As for the Economy, Public Sees Thorns

Americans Misinformed and Wary

By Richard Morin and John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Here are the rosy facts about the U.S. economy, as measured by government statistics: Unemployment is at a seven-year low. Inflation is at its lowest level in three decades. The federal budget deficit has declined to about $109 billion this year from $290 billion in 1992. And the economy is creating millions more jobs than are being lost

U.S. Economy: Perception and Reality
First in a series

to layoffs, mergers, business failures or foreign competition.

Yet here are the public's bleak perceptions: The average American thinks the number of jobless is four times higher than it actually is. Nearly 1 in 4 believes the current unemployment rate tops 25 percent — the proportion of Americans who were estimated to be out of work at the worst of the Great Depression. They believe that prices are rising four times faster than they really are and that the federal budget deficit is higher, not lower, than it was five years ago. And 7 in 10 say there are fewer jobs than there were five years ago.

This wide gap between economic perception and reality helps explain the wary public mood this election year. The economy is growing and statistics show that the average American is benefiting in many measurable ways. Yet many people don't see these gains reflected in their lives. Instead, they're looking anxiously at friends and neighbors who aren't sharing in the gains — and worrying about an economy that appears much harsher to them than the facts seem to warrant.

These misperceptions, from overestimating the unemployment rate to underestimating gains in family income, cloud the public's view of the nation's economy, according to a new survey by The Washington Post, Harvard University and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

The survey found that most American's don't know much about the nation's overall economic perfor-

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ON THE DEFENSIVE — Taleban fighters loading a rocket launcher on a hill north of Kabul. Forces loyal to the deposed government took back a valley and a town behind the front lines from the Taleban. Page 2.

Iran-Backed Kurds Retake Iraqi City

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The balance of power in northern Iraq has undergone a dramatic shift for the second time in less than two months, as Kurdish forces linked to Iran recaptured a major city Sunday from a rival group supported by the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

After three days of heavy fighting, the Iranian-backed Patriotic Union of Kurdistan recaptured As Sulaimaniya from the rival Kurdistan Democratic Party, according to a party statement. Last month, Kurdistan Democratic Party forces allied with Mr. Saddam's troops routed the Patriotic Union from most of northern Iraq in an episode that led to American missile strikes on Iraqi air defense sites in southern Iraq.

In an interview from Washington, a Kurdistan Democratic Party spokesman said that Iranian Revolutionary Guards pounded border towns with heavy artillery and Katyusha rockets and, on Saturday night, accompanied Patriotic Union forces into As Sulaimaniya.

The spokesman, Hoshyar Zebari, said the Kurdistan Democratic Party leader, Massoud Barzani, had fallen back with his troops to defensive positions about 30 kilometers west of the city.

Although reports of direct Iranian involvement could not be independently confirmed, the renewed fighting has raised fears in the region of a wider conflict between Iran and Iraq, which remain bitter enemies following their eight-year war in the 1980s.

It also has raised concern in Washington and other Western capitals over whether Mr. Saddam would again seek to exploit the Kurdish civil war to strengthen his grip on the mountainous area and, if so, whether the United States can or should respond to such a move with military force, as it did last month.

Since the 1991 Gulf War, the United States, France and Britain have enforced a flight ban over northern Iraq aimed at protecting the Kurdish population from Iraqi repression.

Since 1994, however, fighting between the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, led by Jalal Talabani, has undermined international support for the so-called Kurdish safe area. Last month, Mr. Saddam's forces briefly invaded the area to help the Kurdistan Democratic Party drive the Patriotic Union from Arbil, the administrative capital of northern Iraq. Kurdistan Democratic Party forces then moved on to recapture As Sulaimaniya, sending Patriotic Union fighters and thousands of their supporters fleeing into Iran.

Although Iraqi troops subsequently

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Far Right Scores High In Austria's Europe Vote

Nationalists Stun Social Democrats; EU Role Targeted

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Austria's far right scored a stunning success in a European parliamentary election Sunday, consolidating its position as Europe's strongest nationalist party.

The populist Joerg Haider and his rightist party pulled level with traditional leftist and conservative parties.

The Social Democrats, long Austria's leading party, suffered heavy losses in the nationwide vote for the 626-seat European Parliament and also seemed certain to lose their majority in Vienna for the first time since World War II.

Final results showed the conservative Austrian People's Party, the junior coalition partner in the federal government, won 29.6 percent of the vote; the Social Democrats were just behind, with 29.1 percent.

The far right took 27.6 percent of the vote, 5.7 points more than in the general election of December 1995 and above its target of 25 percent.

About 5.8 million voters were eligible to vote in the first European poll held in Austria to fill the 21 seats allocated to it in the European Parliament, based in Strasbourg.

The election results give the conservatives seven seats each in the European Parliament, the Social Democrats and the Freedom Party six seats each, and the leftist Greens and the Liberal Forum one each.

Gloom descended on the governing Social Democrats of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky as they headed for their worst score in a nationwide election since Austria's first democratic polls, in 1918.

"This is a disaster," said Herbert Prock, the Social Democrat leader in Tyrol. "Our credibility has slipped away."

The far-right Freedom Party led by Mr. Haider campaigned against the Maastricht treaty on European Union integration and single currency, tapping growing disillusionment among Austrians over EU membership and sharp budget cuts.

The elections came seven months after Mr. Vranitzky's government introduced a tough two-year austerity budget with cuts in welfare benefits, tax and energy price rises.

Mr. Haider's stunning success will very likely send negative signals to Austria's 14 partners in the EU, two years after 66 percent of Austrians voted to join the Union.

Mr. Haider's party also triumphed in two local by-elections.

At 67 percent, voter turnout on Sunday was well below that of national elections, except in Vienna, but better than in many other EU countries.

The losses by the governing Social Democrats may have serious domestic repercussions.

But Mr. Vranitzky, whose popularity

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China's Charge on Dissident Tests U.S.

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Wang Dan, a leader of the student demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989, has been charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government, a capital crime.

The activities for which Mr. Wang, 27, was charged included publishing anti-government articles abroad, raising money to support needy dissidents and accepting a scholarship from the University of California.

Prosecutors disclosed the charges Friday to Mr. Wang's parents, who were summoned to a Beijing court a day after they had been told to hire a lawyer to defend him.

Mr. Wang has spent the last 17 months in a secret police center, where he was not allowed visits from his family. He served four years in prison for his leadership role in the 1989 democracy demonstrations, which ended in a bloody military crackdown.

Legal experts say that the filing of the charges make his conviction virtually certain and that he can expect to serve at least 10 years in prison.

The decision by China's leaders to bring capital charges against Mr. Wang appears certain to inspire a new round of international condemnation of the country.

For the Clinton administration, the prospect that he could receive a new and lengthy prison term presents a difficult foreign policy challenge.

Earlier this year, President Bill Clinton privately signaled Beijing that if he was re-elected, he would like to end the campaign of sanctions and trade pressure that Washington has used to win improvements in human rights conditions here.

To go forward with this plan, Mr. Clinton urged Beijing to show compassion to those who have been harassed or locked up for expressing political views counter to Communist Party policies.

Now, in the midst of a presidential campaign in which his foreign policy is under assault, Mr. Clinton will be under greater pressure to explain how his position toward Beijing has garnered any results and how the United States can

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Finns Give Single Currency a Boost

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Europe's drive toward a single currency got a new push over the weekend as Finland agreed to fix the value of the markka, beginning Monday, in a bid to guarantee its participation in monetary union.

The move by Finland and the European Commission followed presentations by several governments of draft 1997 budgets that they assert will meet the low-deficit requirement for a single currency. It also underscored the determination of much of Europe to adopt the Euro on Jan. 1, 1999, and it put pressure on Italy and Sweden to do the same to keep alive their credentials for monetary union, officials and analysts said.

This determination has calmed the speculation that reigned earlier this year about whether the European Union would launch a single currency on schedule, officials and analysts said.

As a result, the debate has shifted to the question of how many of the 15 EU nations will participate, rather than whether monetary union will be delayed.

"The financial markets will take the view that this strengthens the probability of monetary union being launched by a core group of EU member states on time," Neil MacKinnon, an economist at Citicorp in London, said of the move.

The size of that core "will come down to a political and bureaucratic decision" rather than a rigid application of the economic criteria laid down in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, he added.

Acting on a request from the government of Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen, the EU monetary committee of senior central bank and treasury officials agreed at a meeting in Brussels on Saturday to bring the markka into the Union's exchange-rate mechanism.

The markka will be allowed to fluctuate 15 percent up or down from a central rate of 3.04 to the Deutsche mark. It closed at 2.986 on Friday.

The government said in a statement that the agreement showed its intention "to guarantee that Finland will fulfill all

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Hutu Refugees Flee Zaire Camp

BUJUMBURA, Burundi (Reuters) — Nearly 20,000 Hutu refugees from Burundi fled their camp in eastern Zaire on Sunday after it was attacked by armed men, aid officials said.

The assailants were believed to be ethnic Tutsi guerrillas known as Banyamulenge, who were recently ordered out of Zaire, some officials said.

"Four refugees were killed and six wounded in the attack on Runingo camp," said a UN worker in touch with Zaire from neighboring Burundi.

An aid worker said, "About 20,000 refugees, almost the whole camp, is moving from Runingo to camps further northwards." The Runingo camp is about 12 kilometers (8 miles) from the town of Uvira, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika across from Bujumbura.

Conflict between Zaire's army and the Banyamulenge has been growing for months. Burundi has been accused of supporting the Banyamulenge for their help against armed elements among the Hutu refugees, but denies that assertion.

Moore/Thomas

TRIUMPH — The featherlight look from Yamamoto, in contrast to Galliano's mis-hit. Page 10.

Meeting for Arafat And Netanyahu Seen

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel may meet the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as early as this week, Palestinian and Israeli officials said Sunday.

"There are signs of such a meeting; I cannot deny this," said a Netanyahu aide, David Bar-Illan, adding that he could not discuss details.

A Palestinian official who spoke on condition of anonymity the meeting could take place Wednesday.

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Accident Gains Credence in TWA Inquiry

By Andrew C. Revkin and Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Breaking with their counterparts from the FBI, some senior federal transportation-safety officials now say they believe that a mechanical failure probably caused Trans World Airlines Flight 800 to crash, not a bomb or a missile.

This marks the first time in the course of the 12-and-a-half-week investigation that senior investigators have publicly shifted from giving equal weight to all three theories, and the first time there has been a public disagreement between officials from the National Transportation Safety Board and the FBI.

Officials from the safety board have offered no new evidence to support this point of view, but in a new display of self-assurance, some of them, breaking from the norm for the investigation, are speaking publicly of their views.

Bernard S. Loeb, director of aviation safety for the National Transportation Safety Board, reflected the new stance of many in his agency when he said last week that the missile and bomb theories were now "lower probability." He added, "That means there is a higher probability that it's a mechanical issue."

Mr. Loeb's statements were particularly noteworthy because the safety

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Debts, Not Issues/ **Small-Town Japan Votes**

You've Gotta Have Giri

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

OMIYA, Japan — Waiting for customers to buy his octopus dumplings, Yukihiro Hatta puffed on a cigarette and explained that elections never made a tad of difference but that he always voted.

"I'm really not interested in politics," said Mr. Hatta, a grizzled 63-year-old snack peddler whose white smock was lightly stained. A cheerful man whose warm face is full of laugh lines, Mr. Hatta is interested in friendships, however, and as he sees it that is the true rationale for voting.

"I'll vote," he said enthusiastically, relishing the chance to do his buddies a favor. "I always vote. I vote for the people my friends tell me to vote for."

As Japan gears up for a national election on Oct. 20, in small towns like Omiya people like Mr. Hatta are preparing to vote for reasons that have little to do with the candidates' policies or personalities.

At bottom, politics here are not political. Rather, electoral politics in places like Omiya rests on much deeper concepts of Japanese behavior that long predate ballots or democracy: notions of group identity, of hereditary entitlement and especially of *giri*, the sense of owing someone a debt or obligation.

Japanese politicians often inherit their seats in Parliament from their fathers or grandfathers, forming a modern aristocracy like the feudal lords of 150 years ago. Then, as happens in other countries as well, the politicians help towns like Omiya by allocating funds for roads or bridges and the commoners pay fealty in the form of votes — their own and those of people connected to them with bonds of giri.

Here in Omiya, a sprawling town of 5,700 surrounded by mist-shrouded hills on the Kii Peninsula, 320 kilometers (200 miles) southwest of Tokyo, people are preparing for the election by delicately testing the links of giri that are the arteries and veins of small-town Japan.

"I hear that in the cities, people vote on the basis of policies or on the basis of the person running," said Yoshiaki Okuyama, 44, a post office worker in Omiya. "But in local areas, it's not the policy or the person who counts, but the request from a friend or neighbor. A friend might tell me, 'I'm supporting so-and-so, and if you're not supporting someone, could you vote for him, too?' Then, if I owed my friend a favor, I'd support his candidate."

People feel they owe giri to their bosses, and so in Omiya it seems natural to vote as the companies suggest. Not all companies endorse a candidate, but many do — especially construction companies, which depend on pork-barrel projects.

"When there's a candidate whom my company tells me to please support, then I'll vote for that candidate," said Yoshiharu Deguchi, 39, a burly employee of a construction company, as he played with his young son in the living room of their home. "After all, I don't have any other candidate whom I'm supporting, and my thoughts are generally the same as my company's."

Mr. Deguchi then tells his parents and his wife, Michiko Deguchi, for whom he is voting, and they normally vote for the same candidate. "I listen to my husband," Mrs. Deguchi said, "because he works outside and knows a lot about the world."

Workers in unions get their directions not from their bosses but from their union leadership. It is not just that they believe the union is looking after their best interests — the main reason why union members in other countries tend to vote for candidates backed by organized labor. Another reason is loyalty to the union.

"I'll vote as the union tells me, which means for the Social Democrats in the proportional representation ballot," said Yoshimi Nishi, 49, a post office employee, as he stood in a doorway during an evening drizzle. "If the headquarters orders people lower down to do something, well, this is an organization. We should obey orders.

"I ask my family members — my wife and my daughter — to vote in the same way I do, because this is a decision that my job partners have reached," he said. "When my daughter can make independent decisions, she can vote on her own. But until then I'll ask her to vote my way."

When will his daughter be able to make independent decisions? Mr. Nishi thought about that for a moment. When she is married, he decided; then she is free to vote as her husband tells her.

One of the busiest people in Omiya these days is Teigo Okuyama, 68, a rice farmer who laughs often. Mr. Okuyama is putting up a fence to keep wild boar out of his rice paddy, but these days he is also busy as the local representative for one of the parliamentary candidates.

Mr. Okuyama's giri to the candidate, Takao Fujinami, goes back two decades, to a time Omiya needed a tunnel.

"They had built a small road nearby, but it was rather dangerous," Mr. Okuyama recalled, as he sipped green tea in a friend's home. "When we crossed the road with our cultivators, there was a risk of an accident. So we wanted a tunnel to go under the road for our farm equipment."

He and other farmers asked Mr. Fujinami, who was in Parliament from the area, and the tunnel was promptly built.

Tip O'Neill's famous axiom about America, "All politics is local," is even more true of Japan, particularly the small towns. In the cities, giri and pork-barrel politics are less important, but in the countryside they are just about all there is on election day. There is almost no attention here to issues.

"I'm not really knowledgeable about politics," Mr. Okuyama said as he deflected questions about Mr. Fujinami's policies. The only issue for him, beyond discharging his debt to Mr. Fujinami, is whether a member of Parliament can divert budget money for local projects.

"Then people will be very happy," Mr. Okuyama said, beaming. "National policies are too huge and they don't really touch people."

One person after another in Omiya made the same point. There is little sense here that anything good or bad might come out of an election.

Economic policy is seen as largely the domain of government bureaucrats rather than politicians, and while some voters complained about the governing parties' plans to raise the sales tax, they said that they doubted the opposition would keep its promise to cancel the increase.

Agence France-Presse

Ichiro Ozawa, the leader of the New Frontier Party, being pulled, painfully, by the arm by supporters in Tokyo, where they take politics more seriously than in the countryside.

Militia Forces Strike Taleban, Taking Back Strategic Valley

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — Military forces loyal to the deposed government of Afghanistan have recaptured the strategic lower Salang Valley from the Taleban militia on Sunday, inflicting a new blow on the fundamentalists who now run most of the country.

Aid workers and diplomats said Sunday that Jabal os-Siraj, the Taleban front-line headquarters at the mouth of the Salang Pass through the Hindu Kush mountains and a two-hour drive from Kabul, fell Saturday to forces led by the deposed military chief, Ahmed Shah Masoud.

Charikar, which is a 30-minute drive south of Jabal os-Siraj, also reportedly fell, after a fierce five-hour battle later the same day, the sources said.

Taleban officials in Kabul denied losing any territory, but soldiers said a road going north was closed to civilian traffic at the outskirts of the capital because Mr. Masoud's largely ethnic Tajik men were in the hills above it.

The officials said that Bagram, the government's main air base, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Kabul, was still under Taleban control, but that there was fighting around it.

Mr. Masoud's advance, less than a week after ending the Taleban siege of his Panjshir Valley fortress by launching an attack in the Salang Pass, was a stunning reversal for the Taleban militia that in two years of existence had swept all before it.

"Everything will now depend on Taleban morale," said one Afghan analyst in Kabul. "Can they reorganize and push Masoud back again? We don't know because they've never faced a situation like this."

The Taleban have taken power in about three-quarters of Afghanistan since the movement was born in religious schools in refugee camps in Pakistan.

But now Mr. Masoud appears to have rattled the Taleban. He earned a reputation as one of the country's best guerrilla generals during his defense of the Panjshir against Soviet troops in the 1980s, when Moscow backed a Communist government.

In addition to his push down the main road from the Salang, he has orchestrated a series of hit-and-run attacks well behind the front lines, some of them as close as 15 kilometers from Kabul.

He sent envoys to local commanders who had joined the Taleban and persuaded them to return to his side. They cut the road below Qarah Bagh, local sources said.

The attacks are reminiscent of Mr. Masoud's tactics in the 1980s, and have worried the Taleban. In sharp contrast to genial conversations with reporters earlier, some Taleban on the road have become aggressive.

Afghan analysts said that that was a sure sign the tide had turned against the Taleban north of Kabul, but that it was unlikely Mr. Masoud could retake the city without the backing of the northern Uzbek leader, Abdul Rashid Dustam.

Mr. Masoud signed a military pact with the Uzbek chief last week, but there are no signs as yet that Mr. Dustam's men were involved directly in the fighting.

One Afghan analyst said, "But Masoud has surprised us before, and he might again." *(AFP, Reuters)*

Africa's Good for U.S. (and Vice Versa), Christopher Argues

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Challenging the widespread view that the end of the Cold War diminished Africa's importance to the United States, Secretary of State Warren Christopher has declared that President Bill Clinton "is determined to intensify American engagement in Africa" because "it is in our interest to help Africa succeed."

He said the United States stood to benefit from partnership with a new Africa, a partnership that he said was "impossible when Africa was divided by Cold War cleavages and superpower rivalries."

As African states embrace democracy, Mr. Christopher said, they will be better able to ward off armed conflicts, their ability to cope with natural calamities will grow and their buying power will increase, all trends he said are beneficial to the United States as well as Africa.

Mr. Christopher addressed students and faculty members at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa's preeminent institution of higher learning, on Saturday, in what aides said was the showcase policy speech of his five-nation Africa tour. They said it was addressed as much to Americans as to African listeners because the administration wants to develop domestic support for deeper U.S. involvement in Africa.

President Nelson Mandela, who met with Mr. Christopher in Cape Town, delivered a mixed response to Mr. Christopher's appeal for participation in a U.S.-sponsored African military force to provide assistance in the continent's recurrent crises. He said the idea "has potential" but would have greater credibility if the force were organized and deployed by the United Nations.

Mr. Christopher, who has been telling Africans that Washington devised the intervention plan precisely because the United Nations has not done so, said he was "not at all" disappointed with Mr. Mandela's answer. "It's exactly the kind of exploration that we want to have to get the views of the countries in the region," he said.

Mr. Christopher and his aides faced questions from local officials and journalists about the depth of U.S. interest in Africa. Many of the questioners cited the three-and-a-half-year gap between the 1993 speech in which Mr. Christopher pledged to give the continent "the attention it deserves" and this, his first visit.

But several other senior administration officials have been to Africa, including the late Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown, who developed a personal commitment to U.S. economic partnership with post-apartheid South Africa.

To shore up his argument that the administration has not neglected Africa, Mr. Christopher cited the U.S. role in brokering peace agreements in Angola and Mozambique, the 1994 humanitarian airlift into Rwanda, the administration's efforts to forestall further conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa and Washington's support for an effort to eliminate land mines left over from the continent's many wars.

"I will not pretend to you that there is no debate in America about Africa's relative importance," Mr. Christopher said, but added that the trip to Africa "has only strengthened my conviction that America must stay engaged on this continent."

"I intend to build on the experiences of this visit to make that case to the American people," he said.

As he spoke, a handful of hecklers recruited by the university's Wits Anti-Imperialist Coalition shouted through the open windows of the lecture hall. "Hands off Africa!" they yelled. "U.S. troops out of the Gulf!"

"I heard there's a tradition of free speech here," Mr. Christopher joked. "I'm glad it's alive and well."

Mr. Christopher said Africa "is at a crossroads," struggling to emerge from a generation-long era of military rule, one-party states and controlled economies. In his speech and in response to questions afterward, he fired rhetorical shots at governments he said are not helpful in this process.

He said the United States was "very concerned" about rights abuses in Nigeria by the government of General Sani Abacha and was prepared to support additional steps to isolate that regime.

"Nigeria should be a leader in Africa, but its rulers have squandered their nation's potential and made it the poorest 'oil-rich' country on earth," Mr. Christopher said.

At each stop on this trip, Mr. Christopher has sounded out African leaders about Nigeria, asking in particular if they would support additional economic sanctions against the Abacha government. He received a cautious response from Mr. Mandela, one of the most influential leaders on the continent.

As for Zaire, Mr. Christopher called for "new leadership." Aides said afterward that this was not a call for ousting President Mobutu Sese Seko but a restatement of a long-standing U.S. demand for restoration of Zairian democracy through free elections.

Mr. Christopher did not mention France by name, but everyone understood who his target was when he said, "The time has passed when outside powers could view whole groups of states as their private domain."

This was a reference to French criticism of Mr. Christopher's trip, which began in Mali, one of the West African countries the French regard as within their sphere of influence. Last Wednesday, Jacques Godfrain, the French cabinet official responsible for relations with former colonies, said the Christopher trip was politically motivated, with an eye to the black vote in the U.S. presidential election.

"The French are spectacularly uninformed about U.S. politics," one of Mr. Christopher's senior aides said.

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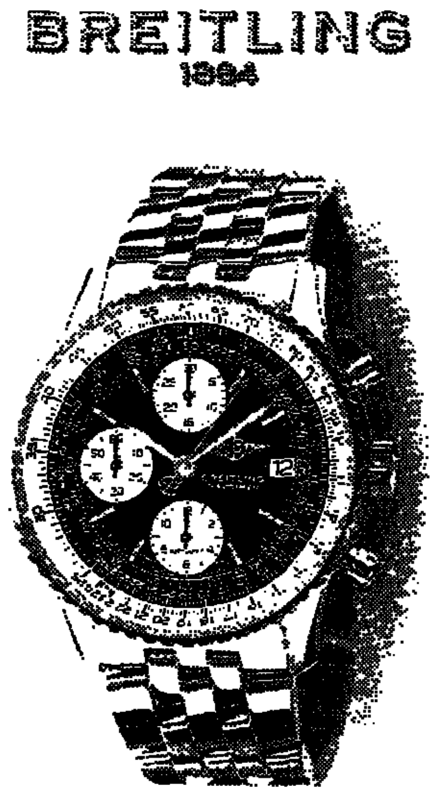

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INSTRUMENTS
FOR PROFESSIONALS

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Workers To Strike in Italy

ROME (AP) — Italian airport workers will go ahead with a 24-hour strike Tuesday for a new contract, union leaders said.

Air traffic controllers announced their own series of brief strikes, scheduled for Oct. 24, Oct. 31, and Nov. 6. The airport walkout will affect all Italian airports, according to labor officials. Alitalia, the national airline, said 143 of its flights would be canceled, but flights from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. to 9 P.M., should not be affected.

Although the Transport Minister Claudio Burlando started negotiations for renewal of the contract, which expired on June 1995, company management has balked at the workers' demands, the unions said.

The air traffic controllers are protesting the government's failure to make management changes.

Shanghai Museum Opens to Throngs

SHANGHAI (Reuters) — The new Shanghai Museum, a $68 million structure that experts have called the most impressive museum building in the Chinese world, opened Saturday with vast crowds of visitors filling its 13 galleries.

The museum, on the edge of People's Square in the center of the city, has more than 4,000 works of art and antiquity on display in galleries that are designed and lit in the manner of top international museums.

Three special exhibitions are being held to coincide with the formal opening, including a show of 64 Western masterpieces owned by Carmen Thyssen-Bornemisza of Spain.

Baggage-Match Test Is Postponed in U.S.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The White House aviation safety panel and airlines have decided to postpone a trial of bag matching to passengers at a hub airport, originally due next month, in order to test potential disruptive effects.

The decision was announced Friday by a senior official of the Air Transport Association, the trade group of major U.S. carriers.

John Meenan, the association's vice president, policy and planning, said that both sides agreed after a meeting to run computer tests on bag matching before the procedure was tried at a major airport.

The Aviation Safety and Security commission recommended Sept. 9 that at least one hub airport try a full bag match within 60 days.

But airlines protested that an untested trial, to assure that someone did not check in a bag with a bomb and then not board the plane, would create massive disruptions at both the test airport and connecting airports. An administration official called the decision to run computer tests as an "improvement."

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Georgia, Malawi, Puerto Rico, United States, Virgin Islands, Yemen, Zaire.

TUESDAY: Burkina Faso, French Guiana, Guyana.

WEDNESDAY: Vatican City, Virgin Islands.

THURSDAY: Haiti.

FRIDAY: Azerbaijan.

SATURDAY: Burma.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Algarve	17/62	10/50	pc	19/66	13/55	s
Amsterdam	19/66	14/57	pc	15/59	7/44	r
Ankara	11/52	2/35	r	13/55	2/35	c
Athens	19/66	14/57	pc	22/71	16/61	s
Barcelona	18/64	14/57	r	18/64	11/52	r
Belgrade	19/66	13/55	pc	21/70	13/55	r
Berlin	18/64	10/50	s	20/68	13/55	pc
Brussels	19/66	14/57	c	16/61	6/43	r
Budapest	18/64	11/52	pc	17/62	13/55	r
Copenhagen	15/59	9/48	pc	16/61	11/52	s
Costa Del Sol	18/64	9/48	pc	18/64	11/52	s
Dublin	15/59	9/48	sh	9/48	3/37	r
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53	r	12/53	3/37	sh
Florence	19/66	15/59	sh	19/66	13/55	r
Frankfurt	18/64	9/48	s	21/70	12/53	pc
Geneva	18/64	12/53	c	18/64	9/48	r
Helsinki	4/39	-2/29	s	4/39	0/32	c
Istanbul	16/61	8/46	pc	17/62	11/52	s
Las Palmas	24/75	18/64	pc	24/75	21/70	pc
Lisbon	15/59	10/50	pc	18/64	13/55	s
London	18/64	13/55	sh	14/57	4/39	c
Madrid	15/59	6/43	r	16/61	4/39	pc
Mallorca	17/62	16/61	r	17/62	12/53	r
Milan	16/61	13/55	r	18/64	13/55	r
Moscow	9/48	-1/31	pc	3/37	-4/25	s
Munich	16/61	8/46	pc	19/66	10/50	c
Nice	21/70	18/64	r	20/68	14/57	r
Oslo	8/46	6/43	r	9/48	6/43	r
Paris	18/64	13/55	r	13/55	4/39	c
Prague	17/62	9/48	s	20/68	11/52	pc
Reykjavik	11/52	8/46	r	9/48	7/44	c
Rome	23/73	18/64	t	24/75	15/59	r
St. Petersburg	5/41	-1/31	pc	3/37	-1/31	pc
Stockholm	7/44	3/37	pc	8/46	4/39	pc
Strasbourg	20/68	13/55	c	22/71	12/53	t
Tallinn	4/39	-1/31	s	5/41	1/34	c
Venice	16/61	14/57	r	19/66	14/57	r
Vienna	16/61	10/50	pc	17/62	13/55	r
Warsaw	15/61	7/44	s	17/62	9/48	pc
Zurich	17/62	11/52	c	19/66	12/53	c

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Abu Dhabi	34/93	20/68	s	35/95	21/70	s
Beirut	22/71	16/61	pc	23/73	18/61	s
Cairo	26/79	14/57	s	27/80	16/61	s
Damascus	21/70	11/52	pc	22/71	9/48	s
Jerusalem	19/66	11/52	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Luxor	34/93	12/53	s	33/91	13/55	s
Riyadh	39/102	18/64	s	38/100	18/64	s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
A portion of the cold air in eastern Canada will drop southward toward Boston Tuesday and Wednesday. Tranquil weather will continue across the southern half of the nation with dry weather from Atlanta to Los Angeles. Wet, unsettled weather will move into the Pacific Northwest.

Europe
London will be windy and cooler with showers Tuesday through Thursday. It may thunderstorm in Paris Tuesday, then windy and cooler with a shower or two. A thunderstorm is likely in Madrid Tuesday, then partly sunny and nice. Southern France to northern Italy will have soaking rains.

Asia
Pleasant with some sunshine in Beijing into Wednesday, and then cooler with showers Thursday. Seoul and Shanghai will be sunny and dry through the period. Cool and windy with showers in Tokyo Tuesday, and then partly sunny. Hong Kong will be partly sunny with the chance for a shower.

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Anchorage	-3/27	-11/13	pc	-3/27	-8/18	pc
Atlanta	27/80	14/57	s	24/75	14/57	s
Boston	23/73	7/44	pc	14/57	7/44	s
Chicago	21/70	12/53	pc	21/70	10/50	pc
Dallas	31/88	16/61	s	27/80	15/59	pc
Denver	24/75	4/39	s	20/68	6/43	s
Detroit	20/68	8/46	s	20/68	8/46	pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Houston	29/84	16/61	s	27/80	17/62	pc
Los Angeles	31/88	13/55	s	29/84	14/57	pc
Miami	29/84	24/75	sh	31/88	26/79	pc
Minneapolis	19/66	8/46	c	19/66	8/46	pc
Montreal	11/52	-2/29	c	8/46	0/32	pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	23/73	8/46	pc	17/62	9/48	s
Orlando	29/84	22/71	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Phoenix	37/98	21/70	s	36/97	19/66	s
San Fran.	22/71	12/53	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Seattle	14/57	8/46	r	12/53	4/39	sh
Toronto	16/61	2/35	pc	18/64	7/44	c
Vancouver	11/52	3/37	r	11/52	-1/31	c
Washington	27/80	12/53	s	21/70	11/52	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Bali	33/91	22/71	s	32/89	22/71	pc
Bangkok	32/89	23/73	t	32/89	23/73	c
Beijing	21/70	8/46	s	16/61	6/43	s
Bombay	33/91	22/71	s	32/89	22/71	s
Calcutta	30/86	21/70	s	29/84	21/70	s
Chiang Mai	32/89	22/71	t	32/89	22/71	c
Colombo	28/82	26/79	r	28/82	24/75	r
Hanoi	31/88	24/75	c	29/84	23/73	pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	c
Hong Kong	28/82	23/73	c	27/80	22/71	pc
Islamabad	35/95	15/59	s	36/97	16/61	s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73	t	31/88	24/75	t
Karachi	37/98	22/71	s	38/100	22/71	s
K. Lumpur	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	23/73	t
K. Kinabalu	30/86	22/71	t	30/86	22/71	c
Manila	32/89	25/77	t	32/89	24/75	t
New Delhi	36/97	19/66	s	34/93	18/64	s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	26/79	c
Phuket	32/89	23/73	t	32/89	23/73	c
Rangoon	32/89	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	c
Seoul	22/71	3/37	pc	14/57	-1/31	s
Shanghai	23/73	14/57	pc	22/71	13/55	s
Singapore	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	22/71	c
Taipei	28/82	21/70	t	26/79	19/66	pc
Tokyo	21/70	14/57	r	21/70	12/53	pc
Vientiane	30/86	25/77	c	29/84	23/73	pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Algiers	26/79	13/55	c	17/62	11/52	sh
Cape Town	15/59	6/43	pc	17/62	10/50	pc
Casablanca	17/62	12/53	pc	18/64	13/55	pc
Harare	29/84	9/48	s	29/84	11/52	s
Lagos	28/82	22/71	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
Nairobi	28/82	13/55	pc	29/84	12/53	pc
Tunis	33/91	21/70	pc	28/82	16/61	c

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Buenos Aires	21/70	9/48	pc	23/73	11/52	s
Caracas	32/89	25/77	t	33/91	25/77	pc
Lima	20/68	14/57	c	20/68	14/57	pc
Mexico City	21/70	8/46	pc	23/73	12/53	pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	20/68	pc	23/73	18/64	r
Santiago	27/80	8/46	c	23/73	5/41	pc

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F		Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F	
Auckland	16/61	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Sydney	22/71	13/55	s	23/73	16/61	s

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THE AMERICAS

Who Will Win the House? Democrats See Signs of Hope

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The race for control of the House of Representatives, in some doubt for weeks, is showing signs that Democrats' chances are improving, and that Republicans are struggling to undo the effects of millions of dollars of hostile AFL-CIO advertising.

Both parties predict victory, although Republican forecasts of gaining seats are offered with far less assurance than they were last month. But each side sees Republicans, especially the freshmen who helped the party gain control of both houses of Congress in 1994, as widely damaged by labor's advertisements about threats to education and the Medicare health insurance system for the elderly.

Even the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, has acknowledged that the chances of Democratic control had risen to 1 in 5 from 1 in 10 because of the unions' effort, which he called an effort "to buy and control the Congress."

Democrats would need a net gain of 18 seats to control the House.

The Republican grip on the 100-seat Senate is more comfortable, though hardly secure. Democrats would have to gain three seats and count on Vice President Al Gore's re-election — and his tie-breaking vote — to control the Senate.

But Democrats are laboring to hold onto the seats vacated by eight retirees, and they lack the money to counter new television attacks from "independent expenditures" by Republican campaign organizations, a form of campaigning approved as free speech by the Supreme Court.

Both the House and Senate contests are more competitive than the presidential race, but they have not been much affected by it as of yet. Still, academic experts like Professor Gary Jacobson of the University of California at San Diego argue that *if President Bill Clinton wins by 10* percentage points, "the odds favor the Democrats."

He added, "If he wins by 15, they take the House for sure."

Whatever influence Mr. Clinton's coattails may have, Mr. Jacobson said, is likely to be strongest in the House races in which the Democrats have the most to worry about: the 30 open seats abandoned by retiring Democrats. Republicans say that they will win enough of them, especially the 19 in the South, to make up for any party seats they lose.

The House forecasts contradict each other. Representative Martin Frost of Texas, who is hunkered down in Dallas with a re-election contest of his own, said last week: "I think we're going to win it back. The president is obviously going to win, and that will have an impact."

He said Democrats would gain seats in the East, Midwest and West and "hold our own in the South."

The Republicans counter with press releases listing Democratic seats they say they expect to capture, 31 at last count. And Maria Cino, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, *said: "As of today, we pick up seats* and we continue to be a majority."

The Republican claims are similar for the Senate. Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said: "The question is no longer whether the Democrats will lose even more seats in the Senate. The question is how many."

Meanwhile, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, says, "We'll end up with between 48 and 53 seats," he said, putting Democrats either in the minority or the majority.

Outside the party ranks, the House contest is viewed as a toss-up. Andrew Kohut, the pollster who directs the Pew Research Center, said, "The outcome of the struggle for control of the House may be unforeseeable until Election Day."

National polling provides few clues because the generic question of whether a respondent will vote for a Republican or a Democrat is usually less accurate in presidential years. And those numbers have been jumping around in most polls.

Charles Cook, who publishes one of Washington's most respected political analyses, The Cook Political Report, said, "The House is a toss-up, with a likely majority of four or five in either direction."

He added: "I think we're looking at a wave that is almost as powerful as the wave in 1994. The Democrats have had a large amount of momentum for the last couple of months. Can they keep it up?"

Thomas Mann, a congressional scholar at the Brookings Institution, said he thought the House was up for grabs because the late-session flurry of bill-passing never caught up with the earlier view of the Republicans as a group of government-closing, Medicare-cutting extremists.

The Republicans had a slogan of "promises made, promises kept," he said, but the tactical problem is the labor advertisements, with "charges made and charges not answered."

When the AFL-CIO began running advertisements last year attacking vulnerable Republicans and saying that they had voted to cut Medicare by $270 billion, some pollsters urged an immediate counterattack.

But the Republican Party held its fire, saving money for the summer and fall, on the theory that voters were not yet paying attention.

One Republican pollster, Glenn Bolger, said that had been a mistake. "It's like the other team had an uncontested layup drill, and we just learn that those baskets count," he said.

Crime Rate at 10-Year Low

Clinton Attributes Drop to Anti-Violence Strategy

By Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crime rate in the United States fell to the lowest level in a decade, the FBI reported in its yearly survey of law enforcement agencies, with the rate of violent crime in 1995 dropping 4 percent from the previous year.

The reduction in violent crime was fueled by an 8 percent decrease in the rate of murders, along with a smaller decline in rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults.

Overall, 21,597 murders were recorded in 1995, 13 percent fewer than in 1991. The rate of property crime fell by 1 percent, to 12 million offenses, the lowest number since 1987.

Attorney General Janet Reno and other law enforcement experts attributed the continuing drop in crime to a variety of factors. These include maturing and consequently less violent crack cocaine markets; sharp increases in the number of police officers on the streets, improved coordination among federal, state and local authorities and more prisons to house violent offenders.

The survey, known as the FBI Uniform Crime Report, was compiled from crimes reported to more than 16,000 law enforcement agencies covering 95 percent of the nation's population. Preliminary figures were released in May.

Release of the new numbers came as the presidential race heads into its final leg, and the report was quickly embraced by President Bill Clinton as evidence that efforts to combat violence are working.

Mr. Clinton has come under attack by his Republican opponent, Bob Dole, for not doing enough about crime.

"All Americans can be pleased with today's report that our nation's crime rate is at a 10-year low," Mr. Clinton said in a statement issued by the White House. "Our anti-crime strategy — to put more police on the street while working to get drugs, gangs and guns out of our neighborhoods — is working."

While lauding the numbers, Ms. Reno and others who follow law enforcement were reluctant to suggest that the country has resolved its crime woes. They *continue to* rank in public-opinion polls as a chief concern for citizens, particularly for those in areas that have not seen dramatic declines in crime.

In the report, every region of the United States except the West showed drops from 1994 crime levels, with each category of serious crime showing modest declines.

Ms. Reno notes that juvenile crime had risen and remained a prime concern.

Greg Gibson/The Associated Press

COLORADO CHEERS — President Bill Clinton being applauded at the Red Rock Amphitheater near Denver before taking off for New Mexico, where he will prepare for the next debate with Bob Dole, which is to take place Wednesday in San Diego.

ELECTION NOTES

Rivals Ignore Supreme Court

WASHINGTON — It is possibly the most consequential but most neglected issue in the 1996 campaign: that the next president could shift the balance of the Supreme Court well into the next century.

Although President Bill Clinton and Bob Dole uttered roughly 15,000 words between them in their debate Oct. 6, the Supreme Court did not arise once — despite the prospect of perhaps three of the nine justices retiring in the next four years: William Rehnquist, the 72-year-old chief justice, may be ready to move on and write books; Justices John Paul Stevens, 76, and Sandra Day O'Connor, 66, have had health problems.

But there have been no recent nominations fights or dramatic rulings about abortion or flag-burning to draw public attention to the court's work or its members. Ann Lewis, deputy manager of the Clinton campaign, said most voters were more concerned with everyday pocketbook issues. *(NYT)*

Planning Against the Odds

WASHINGTON — The man in charge of Bob Dole's presidential transition does not use the word "if."

William Timmons, a Washington lobbyist and Republican insider who helped run the transitions of Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, has secured 100,000 square feet (9,200 square meters) of office space in central Washington. He has lined up desks, phones and computers for 374 employees. He has written an hour-by-hour schedule for the president-elect that takes him from the first day after his November victory to the day of his inauguration. The schedule includes dates and times for meetings in the White House with the lame duck president and his wife. Hillary, presumably to discuss their moving out and the Doles moving in.

As he outlines how the transition will work, he never, ever uses the conditional tense. Nor does he countenance that tense in others. Should a questioner slip in an "if," Mr. Timmons crushes it with a "when."

"It would be irresponsible not do this kind of work, regardless of what the polls say," he said. *(WP)*

Latinos Rally to Get Respect

WASHINGTON — Thousands of Hispanic Americans rallied near the White House on Saturday in their first march on Washington, asking the country to treat them with respect and warning politicians not to take them for granted.

The gathering was one of exuberance and anger, and a sign that the nation's 30 million Latinos — the fastest-growing minority group in the United States — are beginning to organize and stand up for their rights.

Organizers estimated that about 25,000 people attended the rally, a number they said had exceeded their expectations. The U.S. Park Police said that, under a new policy, they would not provide a crowd estimate. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Hillary Rodham Clinton, defining the importance of the election for hundreds of students in a high school auditorium in Madison, Wisconsin: "It is not enough for individuals to be economically and educationally secure if they care nothing about the larger community responsibilities that are always a part of life, if they don't respect people who have different backgrounds or different points of view." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

• **Two months after raiding and shutting down** the United States' largest distributor of medicinal marijuana, California state drug agents arrested its founder. They also issued arrest warrants for five others involved with the operation, the Cannabis Buyers' Club of San Francisco. Dennis Peron, head of the club and a longtime advocate of the legalization of marijuana, was arrested at his home by state drug agents. He was indicted on charges of criminal conspiracy, possession of marijuana for sale and transportation of marijuana, said the state attorney general. *(NYT)*

• **A 1,500-foot transmission tower** in a Dallas suburb collapsed, killing three workers, snapping power lines and causing a transformer to explode. Maintenance workers were installing a new antenna on the tower, which is used by several television and radio stations. *(AP)*

• **A 10-year-old girl whose life-threatening colon condition** led to a legal battle between her parents and state officials will undergo surgery next week. A judge had given Texas child welfare officials the power to authorize an operation without the consent of the girl's parents, who said they wanted to exhaust all possible alternative therapies before agreeing to surgery. *(AP)*

• **Four more car windows have been shattered** on freeways in the Los Angeles area, but the police said the attacks have dropped sharply since the arrests of two men. A California Highway Patrol officer, Rob Lund, said, "You could reasonably speculate that we're looking at copycats now." No one was injured in the latest attacks. There have been 247 such incidents since the wave began a month ago. *(AP)*

• **A 14-year-old girl was sentenced** to 34 years in prison for joining two teenage brothers in the murder of a disabled woman in Milwaukee. Cheryl Sobietz, 48, who had multiple sclerosis, was stabbed in her apartment and robbed of $3. Jessica Lynn Coulson, 14, was tried as an adult. One of the brothers, identified as the stabber, was sentenced to 50 years in prison. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Welcome, Slammer

Over a long buffet table loaded with smoked turkey and cured ham, residents of the small town of Cameron, Missouri, were celebrating the return of good times the other day.

No, they had not attracted an IBM or AT&T factory to town, but they had done almost as well, reports the Los Angeles Times. Their new facility, which will create 250 jobs, is in one of the country's most recession-proof industries: prisons.

In bygone days, towns found the notion of being host to a prison abhorrent, and many sued state governments to keep them away. Then recession hit, and soon the growing crime problem in the cities was *providing a bonanza in* the heartland.

In Washington state, 19 towns are campaigning for a juvenile rehabilitation center; in Florida, 15 communities have offered free land for a state prison.

This is clearly a growth industry. The U.S. prison and jail population has tripled since 1980, to 1.6 million today, and many Americans are demanding even harsher sentencing practices. So while many residents of towns like Cameron are not thrilled about this new sort of business, others are happily resigned. "We went fishing for perch and came up with catfish," said Shelby Hendee, the town's development chief. "We're not going to throw it back."

Short Takes

What does it take to properly outfit a modern college student's room? About $6,000 and 12,000 watts. The necessities, according to an unscientific Boston Globe survey of area students: a computer with high-speed Internet connection and e-mail account, stereo system with CD player and cassette deck, telephone with voice mail, a small refrigerator, microwave oven, toaster oven (got to have a crisp crust on that frozen pizza) and a blender. Common extras: a cordless phone, television, video cassette recorder, surround-sound speaker system. Less common, still desirable: projection TV, laser-disc player, fax machine, pager, cellular telephone. With luck, students have a *bit of room left for things* like furniture and, uh, books.

At the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds near Edgewood, Maryland, biologists have been keeping a close watch on thousands of honey bees, enlisted to help detect traces of escaping chemical weapons at a highly toxic dump site. Biologists count the bees' comings and goings, shake out the dust from their hair, weigh their hives, even gauge the amount of wind generated by their wings. Because of their *constant pollen-gathering activities*, the insects are like flying dust mops, says one scientist, and provide a range of clues to the presence of volatile chemicals in the area. Not only that, they work free.

The costumed characters who stroll around Disney theme parks have grown tired of being pushed, pummeled and poked, of having their tails pulled, having children throw up on them and, in the case of Snow White, being submitted to unwelcome entreaties by men. So Disney, which already provides guards for the characters, is now providing some performers with tiny video cameras, which are hidden in the costumes. The performer can see, using a screen on special glasses, what is happening outside, beyond his straight-ahead vision. The cost: a steep $1,500 for each costume. But Pluto and Donald are breathing much easier.

International Herald Tribune

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Gunmen in Papua New Guinea Assassinate Provincial Premier

SYDNEY — The premier of the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville has been assassinated, robbing the province of one of its strongest voices for peace, the government said Sunday.

Theodore Miriung, head of the government-backed Bougainville transitional government, was shot Saturday in front of his family by at least two gunmen in his wife's village in the south of the copper-rich island, the government said in a statement.

Mr. Miriung, a former legal adviser to the secessionist Bougainville Revolutionary Army, was appointed head of the transitional government last year in an effort to negotiate an end to an eight-year rebellion on the island, which is northeast of the capital, Port Moresby.

"Theodore Miriung's killing has hit at the heart and soul of the nation of Papua New Guinea," Prime Minister Julius Chan said. "This slaughter has been an act of madness, perpetrated by ungodly cowards."

The rebels control much of the island's south and central region, including the site of the big Panguna copper mine. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Denies Rift With Seoul

SEOUL — The senior U.S. official in Asia has denied any rift with South Korea over how to respond to a North Korean submarine incursion, and he warned Pyongyang to "change its attitude" toward Seoul.

But as the official, Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, delivered his comments at the end of a three-day visit to Seoul, North Korea continued its threats to punish Seoul for the deaths of its soldiers, who landed by submarine in South Korea last month.

Mr. Lord, whose Seoul trip was aimed at displaying support for one of Washington's closest allies, said reports suggesting the United States was at odds with South Korea were "highly exaggerated, misleading and can only tempt the North to try to drive a wedge between us." He added, "This will never happen." *(Reuters)*

Ex-Khmer Rouge Join Army

LEACH, Cambodia — About 300 Khmer Rouge guerrillas were formally inducted into the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces on Sunday in the west of the country.

Co-Defense Minister Tea Banh presided over the ceremony at which the defectors from the bellicose Maoist faction were each given food, medicine and two sets of army uniforms.

Major General Hul Savaon, regional commander for west and northwest Cambodia, said they came from eight rebel divisions based in Pursat and Battambang provinces and had broken with hard-liners loyal to Pol Pot to join the government side. *(Reuters)*

New Zealand 'Bidding War'

2 Main Parties Court Nationalist for Coalition

The Associated Press

WELLINGTON — With no outright winner in parliamentary elections, New Zealand's main political parties tried Sunday to cobble together rival coalitions.

The governing National Party won 34 percent of the vote in Saturday in the general election, the first held under a new voting system designed to give minority groups a greater voice.

The results, though unofficial, would give the National Party 44 seats in the 120-member Parliament. The opposition Labor Party won 28 percent of the vote, which would give it 37 seats.

Consequently, neither party will emerge with enough seats to govern alone. Both need the support of the nationalistic New Zealand First party, which won 13 percent of the vote and should control 17 seats.

The incumbent prime minister, Jim Bolger, said he was ready to start negotiations with the leader of New Zealand First, Winston Peters, even though the two have been rivals.

Labor also wants Mr. Peters to join with it, in a center-left partnership, and is offering a cabinet post. If he accepts, Labor's leader, Helen Clark, would be the country's first female prime minister.

Mr. Peters said that negotiations could take weeks and would be a "bidding war."

He has called for a return to traditional values, better health care and "a New Zealand controlled by New Zealanders." He wants curbs on immigration and foreign investment, but dismisses claims that he is anti-Asian.

While Mr. Peters has promised to talk to both sides, he declined Sunday to take a call from Ms. Clark, who told the TV3 network that he "holds the balance of power."

Mr. Bolger said a minority government led by the National Party was technically possible. But he acknowledged that he would have to put aside policy and personal differences with Mr. Peters to save his conservative government, which has been in office six years.

"A coalition will be formed on the basis of consultations, compromise and common sense," Mr. Bolger told Radio New Zealand. "Those three ingredients have to be brought to the table if we are going to find a solution and produce a sound government for New Zealand."

Mr. Bolger and Mr. Peters clashed in recent months because Mr. Peters criticized New Zealand's changing immigrant population.

Mr. Peters had said that too many Asian immigrants arrived with "no commitment" to the country.

The election attracted 2.38 million voters to the polls — the highest number on record.

Nikola Topper/Reuters

The leader of the New Zealand First party, Winston Peters, setting out on a yacht in Tauranga Harbor on Sunday. Both main parties are seeking his backing.

India Frees 3 in Pyre Suicide

Reuters

JAIPUR, India — An Indian court has acquitted three people who were charged with abetting the suicide of a woman who climbed onto her husband's funeral pyre in following custom, officials said Sunday.

Social activists across India protested after Roop Kanwar, a 19-year-old widow, performed *sati*, or self-immolation, in 1987 at the village of Deorala, 250 kilometers (about 160 miles) from New Delhi.

Some 5,000 people watched Mrs. Kanwar die, and villagers swore she sat calmly, holding her dead husband's head on her lap and chanting prayers, as flames consumed her.

But the police charged Mrs. Kanwar's brother-in-law, Pushpendra Singh, with lighting the pyre and her father-in-law, Sumer Singh, with forcing her to commit sati. The third defendant was another family member.

Although independent India endorsed a British colonial ruling in outlawing sati in the 19th century, the Kanwar incident was supported by conservative Hindu leaders and their followers in the northwestern state of Rajasthan.

"All the 37 witnesses who had given their statements in the court turned hostile as a result of which there was not adequate evidence to prove that she was forced onto the pyre and asked to commit sati," Shabhu Dayal Agarwal, a government lawyer, said Sunday.

In Rajasthan, many among the Rajputs, a warrior Hindu caste to which Mrs. Kanwar belonged, regard sati as a holy rite.

East Timor Accuses Laureate

Envoy at UN Vows Indonesia Won't Bend to Nobel Pressure

The Associated Press

DILI, Indonesia — The governor of East Timor, an Indonesian appointee, has accused Jose Ramos-Horta, a co-recipient of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, of sanctioning the murder and torture of his fellow Timorese.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's permanent representative to the United Nations said his country would not change its policy for East Timor because of the Nobel prize.

"Indonesia has proved that it never yielded to pressure in the case of East Timor," Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti was quoted as having said by the official Antara news agency Saturday. "The heavier the pressure, the tougher we become."

The agency also said that East Timor's governor, Abilio Jose Osorio Soares, criticized putting Mr. Ramos-Horta, a political activist, on the same pedestal as the other Nobel recipient, Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, a Roman Catholic bishop.

Mr. Soares charged that Mr. Ramos-Horta approved a series of murders, torture and arrests of Timorese people by his accomplices during the 1975 civil war against the Portuguese occupation of East Timor.

The governor also charged that Mr. Ramos-Horta was a former guerrilla who unilaterally declared East Timor's independence from Portugal but was now taking shelter in Portugal.

The award of the Nobel prize to Mr. Ramos-Horta on Friday infuriated Indonesia, which has kept East Timor under military control since 1975 after Portugal's withdrawal during the civil war.

The prize was seen as criticism of Indonesia's rule, during which the military frequently has been accused of human rights abuses.

Antara quoted Ambassador Nugroho as having said that the prize was a result of an unfavorable Western view of Indonesia and having warned that it would make a solution to the East Timor conflict more difficult.

President Suharto plans to visit East Timor on Tuesday to see some projects, including a 17-meter (56-foot) statue of Jesus. The statue is intended to demonstrate religious tolerance in Indonesia, where nearly 90 percent of the 200 million people are Muslims.

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EUROPE

Pope Ailing With Parkinson's, Aides Say

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — In private conversations, Vatican officials now make it clear that Pope John Paul II has a form of Parkinson's disease, and one official said that an announcement confirming the Pope's ailment "could be coming shortly."

As the Pope, who is 76, continues his recovery from an appendectomy performed Tuesday, attention has again turned to his slow, shuffling step and the persistent tremor in his left hand. Experts have long seen these symptoms as evidence that he has Parkinson's, a progressively disabling disorder caused by the deterioration of nerve cells in the brain.

Officially, the only hint to date that the Pope may suffer from a neurodegenerative disease was a reference to an "extrapyramidal syndrome" that first appeared in a medical bulletin in August. The Vatican's chief spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, used the term again last month.

Experts say it is virtually synonymous with the group of diseases known as Parkinson's, but Vatican officials avoid the word "Parkinson's" even when all but confirming the Pope's ailment.

In addition to a centuries-old tradition of secrecy and a distaste for public discussion of medical details, there is another reason for the Vatican's reticence about the Pope's affliction: Acknowledging that he suffers from a disabling disease will inevitably raise questions about his ability to lead the Roman Catholic Church, prompting speculation about such difficult issues as his possible resignation and eventual succession.

"If you have a pope with a life-threatening disease," said the Reverend Thomas Reese, "then the concern is about a lame duck." Father Reese is a Jesuit political scientist who has written on the internal workings of the Vatican. "But now we have the possibility of a pope whose ability to function is decreasing, which means a lame duck who remains in office, maybe for a long time."

The Pope has vowed to lead the church through to the next millennium. Much of course depends on factors that remain unknown — the kind of Parkinson's disease he has, how rapidly it is progressing, the kind of medication he is taking. Ever the workaholic, even from his hospital bed, the Pope continues to plan an ambitious schedule that includes four foreign trips next year.

Some hope that he will use his illness to proffer a special message of reassurance for the elderly, for Parkinson's patients and for the sick generally.

"It's going to be real grace for thousands of people who have Parkinson's, who because of the shaking, feel ashamed," said Father Reese.

Parkinson's — the most common disabling disease to strike the elderly after stroke and Alzheimer's — rarely affects mental abilities. Its symptoms can often be controlled by medication.

According to a neurological expert, it generally takes seven to eight years from the appearance of the first symptom before a patient suffers severe impairment.

Like the Kremlin during the Soviet period, the Vatican is an autocratic state whose leader has absolute power and infallible authority, for life. A pope stricken with a disease that could eventually limit his ability to appear and speak in public is a difficult prospect for the church.

It is particularly difficult for John Paul, who from the day his pontificate began 18 years ago has been one of the most visible, vigorous and well-traveled popes in modern times.

The day-to-day operations of the Curia, the bureaucracy based in Rome that runs the worldwide church, do not depend on the Pope.

"The Holy See is a very organized complex with a congregation of cardinals who have organized every aspect of church life," said Vittorio Messori, a prominent Catholic writer and co-author of the Pope's most recent book.

"The Pope is not the Duce or the Fuhrer," he said, referring to Mussolini and Hitler. "He isn't responsible for everything."

One important function reserved for the pope is the appointment of bishops, an essential tool for controlling the church and its policies. But it is a responsibility that does not require an activist pope.

"As long as he can shake his head sideways," said Father Reese, "he can govern the church."

■ First Post-Surgery Remarks

The Pope appeared in public Sunday for the first time in a week, showing up at a window of his hospital suite in Rome, Reuters reported.

In brief remarks to the crowd, he smiled and joked that the hospital had become "the third Vatican," after St. Peter's and his summer residence south of Rome.

DEFENSE WORKERS ATTACK — A worker taking part in a Paris protest over cuts in the arms industry. The submarine on his hard hat carries the message, "No to the Millon plan." Charles Millon is the defense minister.

On Belarus Horizon: Bad Old Days?

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, its influence limited, is trying to prevent the former Soviet republic of Belarus from slipping into a dictatorship and reneging on its promise to President Bill Clinton to give up its nuclear missiles by the end of the year.

Ukraine and Kazakhstan, two other former Soviet republics that also inherited modern missiles, have both become nuclear-free, handing over their missiles, as agreed, to Russia for dismantling. But Belarus has not even begun the process.

The Belarussian president, Alexander Lukashenko, has called for street demonstrations by handpicked "people's deputies" on Oct. 19 in an effort to disband Parliament and force through a new constitution in a referendum on Nov. 7, the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

The proposed constitution would extend his term until the year 2000, allow him a second seven-year term, let him appoint a majority of the highest court and control a new upper house of Parliament with veto power over the lower house. Despite opposition in Belarus, senior U.S. officials say Mr. Lukashenko could win such a referendum, even without election fraud.

Mr. Lukashenko, a flamboyant, demagogic 41-year-old elected in 1994 to replace the man who brought the country to independence, wants to reunite with Russia and stymie market reform. He ran on an anti-corruption program and the promise to integrate with Russia and restore Soviet-style economic security.

He has restored the Soviet-era flag, shut down newspapers and radio stations, fired elected officials, restricted human and civil rights, broken up some opposition demonstrations and banned others, and prevented the Parliament's chairman, Semyon Sharetsky, the country's second-ranking official, from appearing on television.

The problem for the United States is that Belarus has nuclear weapons, borders what are likely to be the boundaries of an expanding NATO and is led by an unpredictable, anti-Western leader who is pushing for nearly unlimited power.

In light of the recent developments there, Defense Secretary William Perry, who is going to Moscow next week, has canceled plans to stop in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, because of serious doubts that Belarus will become nonnuclear by 1997.

Such a high-level visit would be seen as support for Mr. Lukashenko, and its cancellation as a form of criticism.

The restoration of a Communist dictatorship in Europe would be an embarrassment for the Clinton administration, which has broadcast its success in helping the former Soviet Union make a transition to a relatively democratic, free-market way of life.

A failure to get Belarus to give up its 18 nuclear missiles, however, would be dangerous, even if they are currently under the control of Russian officers. The SS-25 missiles are Russia's most modern mobile single-warhead missiles.

The Clinton administration is using what tools it can muster to influence Mr. Lukashenko, including pressing the Russians hard to get Belarus to live up to its nuclear promises.

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

National negotiators to the intergovernmental conference on EU reform meet in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday to consider trade negotiating authority. The European Commission is demanding to have its negotiating authority extended to trade in services, but several countries, led by France, want to keep services under tight national control.

Fisheries Ministers meet Monday in Luxembourg to discuss a commission proposal to reduce fishing capacity by 40 percent. The plan is opposed by Britain and Spain, among others, who fear heavy job losses in coastal areas dependent on fishing.

The European Commission will seek to revitalize President Jacques Santer's confidence pact for employment at its weekly meeting Wednesday.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Turkey Courts the West

ANKARA (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan backed away Sunday from his harshly criticized hard-line foreign policies and said his government would maintain friendly relations with the West.

At a congress of his pro-Islamic Welfare Party here, he said he wanted to meet with leaders of the United States and other Western countries to discuss improved cooperation. "Our visits are against neither the United States nor Western Europe and Russia," he said of a trip he made to Libya this month and another to Iran in August.

The Parliament will debate and vote Wednesday whether to go ahead with a censure motion against Mr. Erbakan, who was subjected to strident criticism of Turkish foreign policy and Ankara's treatment of Kurds by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, during his visit to Libya. Mr. Erbakan would have to resign if the motion was approved by the 550-seat assembly.

On paper, Mr. Erbakan has the backing of 281 deputies, five more than needed to survive the vote. But some members of the True Path Party, which is in coalition with the Welfare Party, are uneasy over the Libya affair. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Greek-Cypriot Is Killed

NICOSIA (Combined Dispatches) — Turkish troops shot and killed a 50-year-old Greek-Cypriot on Sunday who was gathering snails near the buffer zone that divides this Mediterranean island, the police said.

They said that Petros Kakoulli had been shot near the British Army base of Dhekelia in southeastern Cyprus.

The base borders the Turkish-occupied zone.

Turkish-Cypriot soldiers ordered him to stop and fired warning shots after he crossed to their side, said the official Turkish News Agency of Cyprus.

It said he ignored their warnings and proceeded 200 meters farther before he was fired on. *(AP, AFP)*

Transport Aid Unlikely

BRUSSELS — European Union finance ministers are set to reject $1.3 billion in extra funding Monday for a series of trans-European road, rail and airport projects.

The EU chief executive, Jacques Santer, is seeking the "seed money" to attract private funding for the 14 projects, which include high-speed railroads to link Berlin to Italy; Paris to Madrid, and London to Amsterdam.

"We don't have much hope," said a spokesman for Mr. Santer, Klaus van der Pas, ahead of a meeting of the finance ministers in Luxembourg on Monday.

The projects are expected to go ahead, but they could be delayed if the EU withholds funding. *(AP)*

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Q&A / **Alberto Fujimori**

A Quest for Investors

In six years as president of Peru, Alberto Fujimori has throttled hyperinflation and largely defeated the terrorist Shining Path guerrilla group. He also dissolved the National Congress in 1992, suspended the Constitution and dismissed members of the judiciary. Overwhelmingly reelected last year, he is turning his attention to the extreme poverty in the Andean nation. Promoting Peru's case for foreign investment on a trip last week to Germany, Peru's largest European trading partner, Mr. Fujimori spoke with John Schmid of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Have your economic reforms gone far enough to attract foreign investment?

A. When I was elected in 1990, we had inflation of 7,600 percent annually. That has fallen to 11 percent this year. In 1990, Peru had negative foreign reserves of minus $140 million and now they are $8 billion. Economic growth was minus 3 percent per year for 15 years until 1992, and now growth is about 5 percent per year, the highest in Latin America. Foreign investment has grown 500 percent in the last five years and we expect a flow of investment of $8 billion in the next three years. So the macroeconomic conditions are good. In fact, they are outstanding.

Q. Internationally, Peru's image is sometimes associated with drug trafficking or the suppression of democratic rights. Are these obstacles to foreign investment?

A. No. Those are just images, not the reality. Investment bankers know that Peru has adequate conditions. The international press has exaggerated the facts. Why, for instance, is it never mentioned that Peru has almost defeated the Shining Path? Why is it not said that Peru has defeated hyperinflation? Or has cholera under control or has had the highest growth in the continent? How come Peru got the best refinancing, after Russia, of the Paris Club debt? Of course, I understand that is not news for newspapers.

•

Q. Which industries attract the greatest investment?

A. Mainly raw materials, oil and gas, mining, tourism and the fishing industry. We privatized the national telephone company. We got $800 million for privatizing three electric utilities, $120 million for a cement plant, and $100 million for a refinery. We have now got around $4 billion through privatizations. Ninety percent of the funds are foreign. I understand that German investors pay more attention to China, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe, but Latin American and mainly Peru have changed dramatically.

Q. Have you concluded any significant business deals on this trip?

A. Not right now. We are in a hurry to enlarge our market by consolidating the nations of the Andean community and then to integrate with Mercosur [the South American trading bloc that comprises Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay].

Q. Is the campaign to attract foreign investment at the heart of the strategy to fight poverty?

A. It is not the only way. There are others. One is to give the poor people title to land, which facilitates their getting credit. In the next four years, we will award 1,600,000 titles. We are improving the conditions by giving basic services such as water, sewage and electricity. In 1990, only 45 percent of the population had such services; in 1996, it is 65 percent, and in the year 2000 we will reach 85 percent. The third way is family planning. Many families have 10 or 12 children. They do not know how family planning is applied.

•

Q. You want to create stable investment conditions, but you have not said if you will seek another term in four years, even though this will require a revision of the election laws?

A. I said that I am not yet going to decide about this possibility. I have to work. This is not my focus right now. Anyway, there is democracy in Peru.

Q. In August, there were reports that the Shining Path insurgency is making a comeback.

A. The cases you mentioned are isolated cases. The Shining Path is totally under control. I can say that there is a risk that some leaders of the Shining Path, after completing their sentences, reorganize with those who are still doing it. But this risk is substantially diminished because the government is watching the Shining Path very closely.

Q. On human rights, you recently publicized the efforts to free those that you said were jailed unjustly. Is that an effort to promote the image of a new democratic Peru?

A. In fact, we are not looking for an image. We are trying to liberate innocent people because of police mistakes. The government is supporting these people and giving them lawyers. In any fight against violence, the state usually commits some mistakes. We recognize that we committed mistakes. We already have liberated 240. The numbers may reach 500.

Hebron Talks Put Off for a Day, at U.S. Request

The Associated Press

NABLUS, West Bank — Israel and the Palestinians on Sunday put off planned talks for a day to allow the U.S. envoy more time to work out a compromise over Israel's delayed withdrawal from the West Bank city of Hebron.

Dennis Ross, the U.S. Middle East coordinator who has been mediating between the sides, said they agreed to his proposal to postpone formal talks. They were to begin Monday at the Red Sea resort of Taba, Egypt, and then switch to neighboring Eilat in Israel.

Mr. Ross said in a statement, "This will give the ongoing discussions a chance to develop further and create a stronger basis for making progress when the Taba-Eilat talks convene."

"Things are moving," said a U.S. official in the Ross delegation, noting that now talks were expected to take place Tuesday but could be delayed further.

The official said the results of Mr. Ross's mediation efforts had been "positive."

"The feeling is that things are moving in this format and best not to break it up for the moment," the official said.

The peace process between Israel and the Palestinians has been slowed since the May election in Israel of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Palestinian frustration with Mr. Netanyahu's policies erupted into clashes last month in which 79 people died.

Talks, which finally resumed last week in the Gaza Strip, adjourned Thursday. They reportedly focused on Israel's much-delayed pullout from Hebron, the last West Bank city under occupation. Mr. Netanyahu wants tougher security arrangements there than the ones former Prime Minister Shimon Peres agreed to for the 450 Jewish settlers in the town of 94,000 Arabs. The Palestinians refuse to renegotiate the existing agreement.

Israeli reports said that Mr. Netanyahu decided to withdraw from Hebron and that the key players in the talks even knew the dates for a pullout in coming weeks.

Ahmed Qureia, head of the Palestinian legislative council who helped negotiate the original peace agreement, said, "Unfortunately, up to now I don't see any hope."

He said the reason for his pessimism was that "they are still insisting on making an amendment for the point of security" in the existing agreements.

After meeting with Mr. Peres in Nablus, the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, suggested Sunday that the very resumption of talks was uncertain.

Rafa Haliawa/Reuters

Yasser Arafat, left, with Shimon Peres, attending a news conference Sunday in Nablus. They met to discuss the peace accord they created.

"Sorry to say, nothing is settled," Mr. Arafat said. "Tonight we will decide if we are going to Taba or not."

Mr. Peres said he hoped to help improve Israeli-Palestinian relations hobbled by recent violence and disagreements.

"We did not want to give up the hope that Israelis and Palestinians can live together as good neighbors," Mr. Peres said.

As foreign minister and then prime minister in the previous Labor Party-led government, Mr. Peres was the main architect of the peacemaking in the past year that led to the establishment of autonomy in parts of the West Bank and Gaza.

ECONOMY: *Surrounded by Rosy Statistics, Pessimistic Americans See Only Thorns*

Continued from Page 1

mance and often exaggerate the economy's troubles while they remain ignorant of its successes. Just 2 percent of those interviewed knew, for example, that the deficit has fallen, the number of full-time jobs has increased, and that unemployment and inflation are lower than five years ago.

And given their murky view of the present, it's not surprising that many Americans are pessimistic about the future. Just 1 in 4 expects the standard of living for the average American to rise in the next five years. This misinformation matters, analysts said, because it skews the political debate. Americans who believe the economy is performing badly are angry about it, and many want to punish those they think are responsible.

The survey found, for example, that those who know the least about the economy were far more likely to cite foreign aid, welfare recipients and immigrants as major drains on the economy than were more informed adults.

"People with less economic knowledge are far more likely to look for someone to blame, be it big business, people from other countries taking work away, or immigrants coming in to take jobs," said William Walstad, a University of Nebraska economist who has studied the relationship between economic reality and perception.

The survey was based on interviews in July with 1,511 randomly selected adults.

How many Americans are unemployed and looking for work? the respondents were asked. "Fifty percent," answered Margaret Sanfelice, 71, a widow living in Summit, New Jersey. When asked if she really meant that half of all Americans are without jobs, she answered sharply: "Yes, half the country. Everybody's cutting back, cutting back."

In fact, over the last five years, the number of Americans with jobs has risen by at least 9 million, to more than 123 million, with a larger proportion of Americans 16 years and older working today than at any time in the nation's history.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate stands at 5.2 percent. But most Americans, like Mrs. Sanfelice, overstate the proportion of the country that is looking for a job but cannot find one. The average response pegged the jobless rate at 21 percent, or four times the actual 5.3 percent in July, when the poll was taken.

Even widespread news coverage last month that the jobless rate had fallen to a seven-year low failed to convince many people that things were improving on the employment front. More than half of those interviewed two weeks after that figure was announced said unemployment was increasing or unchanged from a year ago.

Most Americans do little better estimating the rate of inflation. The average guess: 14 percent — nearly five times higher than the current rate of slightly less than 3 percent. One in four said prices were rising 10 percent or more a year — and 1 in 4 acknowledged that they didn't know enough to hazard a guess. And nearly half said inflation was higher now than it was five years ago, even though the rate has fallen sharply.

Gail Billings, 43, a homemaker in Bryceville, Florida, estimated the inflation rate at a whopping 40 percent.

"The prices of everything are outrageous," Mrs. Billings said. "It's not just one product. It's everything. Whoever heard of paying $3.09 for milk?"

While most Americans see tough times for workers and consumers, they think corporations are on easy street. Those surveyed overstated corporate profits as much as they understated the recent gains for average households. When asked to estimate corporate profits, the average response was a 47 percent profit rate — or about five times the actual figure.

Albert Treat, 62, a contractor living near Springfield, Mass., insisted that the average company makes far more than the 2 percent to 12 percent profit that industry data suggest. He guessed that companies make closer to 50 percent profit. "I say it's a hell of a lot higher than people lead you to believe," he said. "It's to keep the workers under control."

These views illustrate the very personal ways in which people perceive economic reality. "When people sense that something is not right, they tend to magnify it beyond what is real," said Magda Kandil, associate professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. "For example, when food costs go up, they conclude that all costs are going up — or when some handful of people lose their jobs, they conclude that unemployment is high everywhere."

TOMORROW: The widening gap between economic winners and losers.

MARKKA: *Finland Signs On to EU Exchange-Rate Mechanism*

Continued from Page 1

the convergence criteria" for joining the single currency.

After several years of austerity, the country's deficit is headed below the 3-percent ceiling mandated by the single-currency plan; growth is running at 3 percent, and inflation stands at 0.5 percent, an EU-low. The weak spot is unemployment, which is stuck at 17 percent.

Jacques Santer, president of the European Commission, and Yves-Thibault de Silguy, its monetary affairs commissioner, said in a statement after the meeting: "The enlargement of the mechanism to include a new currency is a new, very positive signal on the way to the realization of the Euro."

France and Germany, the driving forces behind monetary union, also hailed the move.

In Paris, Finance Minister Jean Arthuis said Finland's action "demonstrates the credibility of the economic convergence process." And the German finance minister, Theo Waigel, said in Bonn that it was "an important step on the road to joining the European monetary union."

The question for Paris and Bonn is how to sustain the momentum toward monetary union while ensuring that conditions for entry are strict enough to guarantee the Euro's stability.

A wider monetary union would strengthen Europe's political cohesion and limit the threat of currency shocks, but the participation of traditionally high-inflation, weak-currency countries like Italy and Spain would probably produce a softer Euro.

Those tensions were highlighted recently when President Jacques Chirac ruled out Italy's participation in the first wave, and when Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, renewed his warning against any fudging of the Maastricht criteria.

Britain and Greece are the only other EU countries that do not peg their currencies to the mechanism, but Britain has vowed to stay outside and Greece's economy remains too weak to support entry.

[In Greece, meanwhile, Prime Minister Costas Simitis won a vote of confidence for his economic package in Parliament on Sunday, calling on Greeks to support his efforts to curb the deficit and help the country join the single currency, Reuters reported from Athens.

[The first unpopular measures are expected by the end of the month. They will include the abolition of tax breaks for millions of households and a halt to public sector hiring.]

IRAQ: *Kurds Retake City*

Continued from Page 1

withdrew, the brief incursion has provided Baghdad with an opening for renewed police and military presence in northern Iraq. The U.S. missile strikes, moreover, were widely condemned by Arab countries, including several that had taken part in the U.S.-led coalition to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait in 1991.

In Baghdad on Sunday, Mr. Saddam presided at a meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council, which afterward issued a statement calling on both sides to halt the fighting and invited them to Baghdad for discussions, according to the official Iraqi news agency, IRNA.

"We call on the parties which have resumed fighting to keep away the foreign powers and not deal with them," the statement said in an apparent reference to Iran. "We also call on them to start talks between themselves."

Mr. Barzani, meanwhile, called for international help against what he called "Iran's brutal invasion," the Turkish news agency Anatolian reported.

"Our people and country have been up against an invasion of Iranian forces in the Iranian border regions and in the Sulaimaniya region for the past three days," Anatolian quoted Mr. Barzani as telling Iraqi Kurdish radio.

Mr. Zebari, the Kurdistan Democratic Party spokesman in Washington, accused Iran of trying to scuttle scheduled talks between the State Department and a delegation of party leaders due to arrive shortly in the United States.

He said the latest offensive began Oct. 10, when Iranian Revolutionary Guards softened up the border area with artillery barrages in preparation for the assault on As Sulaimaniya.

"This will reignite the whole conflict, and unless it's checked you may see another Iran-Iraq war in the Kurdish mountains," he said.

The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan has denied that Iran is involved. In Ankara, a statement from the Patriotic Union received by Reuters said its forces took control of the Kurdish city at 4 A.M. in "a spontaneous uprising by the population of Sulaimaniya, Iraqi Kurdistan's largest city."

CHINA: *Quandary for U.S. Over Dissident*

Continued from Page 1

influence the deteriorating conditions under which many intellectuals and political dissidents live in China.

Most of the political prisoners on whose behalf Mr. Clinton has interceded with Chinese leaders are now back in prison or in permanent exile.

Mr. Wang's mother, Wang Lingyun, said Saturday night that the family had not been notified of a trial date, but under standard procedures it should begin in a few weeks.

"We have not seen him in the 17 months since he was taken away, and we have never known where he is being held," Mrs. Wang said.

A year ago, China brought charges against the country's most famous political dissident, Wei Jingsheng, and sentenced him to a 14-year prison term. Mr. Wei helped launch China's "democracy wall" movement in 1978 and drew a 14-year prison term for his trenchant rebukes of Chinese leaders who had promised to establish democratic rule after the death of Mao Zedong, long China's paramount ruler, in 1976.

With these two cases, President Jiang Zemin and the six other members of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo have reaffirmed their determination to silence all dissenting voices and to scorch the pathway of dissent.

The cases have emerged in a season of harsh crackdown on all forms of dissent as the Communists begin preparations for the return of Hong Kong next year and a major party congress. It will most likely cement Mr. Jiang's pre-eminent role as the successor to Deng Xiaoping, 92, the ailing paramount leader.

Mr. Jiang, now in his seventh year as leader of the party, has demonstrated an increasing intolerance for dissent and for the kind of creeping freedoms that marked the 1980s in the arts, film and the press.

Two weeks ago, Liu Xiaobo, a literary critic and dissident, was arrested and sentenced without trial to three years at hard labor for signing a biting criticism of Mr. Jiang. His co-author, Wang Xizhe, is missing and presumed to be held also.

Marco Alhvendsalb/Agence France-Presse

GUARDED LOBBY — Italians from the NATO force guarding the damaged entrance to the German Embassy in Sarajevo where the German foreign minister met with the Bosnian Serb member of presidency.

CAMPAIGN: *Gore Accuses Dole Camp*

Continued from Page 1

arrogance of power." He added, "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Mr. Gore, asked Sunday on NBC-TV about Mr. Kemp's earlier comments, replied: "I think it's unfortunate that he would succumb to the entreaties of the camp within the Dole campaign that has been urging him to take this kind of low-road attack."

The latest charges were raised at a time when the presidential campaign of Bob Dole was said to be engaged in debate over whether to "go negative," raising alleged ethical lapses by the administration.

Several U.S. newspapers have reported recently on what The Washington Post described as a "fairly unusual" relationship between President Clinton and an Indonesian family that is linked to donations to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Gore adamantly denied Sunday that there had been any wrongdoing.

"There's been absolutely no violations of any laws or regulations," he said. "We have strictly abided by all of the campaign finance laws."

The reports have centered on the relationship between Mr. Clinton and an Indonesian family, the Riadys, who control the Lippo Group, a real estate and financial conglomerate that is based in Jakarta and Hong Kong, with a U.S. affiliate. The news reports have pointed to the fund-raising of John Huang, a former Lippo executive, on behalf of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Huang, who previously worked in the Commerce Department under Mr. Clinton, reportedly has raised millions of dollars, including a $425,000 contribution from an Indonesian couple linked to Mochtar Riady, the head of Lippo. A $250,000 donation that Mr. Huang secured from a South Korean company was returned by the party after its legality was questioned by the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. law bars foreigners or foreign-controlled companies from donating to political parties or candidates. But donations from U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies, as well as permanent residents who are not U.S. citizens, are allowed.

Mr. Gingrich, citing the Los Angeles Times, accused the president of having "personally solicited a contribution from an Indonesian."

He noted that a Lippo Group affiliate had hired Webster Hubbell, a friend of Mr. Clinton's, in June 1994, a few months after Mr. Hubbell was forced to step down as U.S. associate attorney general because of fraud charges linked to the Whitewater affair.

Mr. Gingrich said it was inevitable that there would be congressional investigations. He added that if it were learned that Mr. Hubbell had used the money from Mr. Lippo to pay off legal expenses linked to the Whitewater affair, "you have a scandal that truly would be unparalleled in American history."

AUSTRIA: *Far Right Scores High in Vote*

Continued from Page 1

has been dented this year by the austerity measures, said the European elections would have no bearing on his government.

Mr. Vranitzky blamed low turnout for his party's losses.

The party's general secretary, Brigitte Ederer, said grimly that it was "a serious defeat."

She added that Austrians seemed to be critical of EU membership.

In contrast, the chief spokesman of the Freedom Party, Peter Westenthaler, called it "a historic day, the best election result in our history."

Mr. Vranitzky guided his party to first place in early national elections last December, campaigning on fears that Mr. Haider might obtain power in a new alliance with the People's Party. After the result Sunday, Mr. Vranitzky could come under pressure to resign.

Mr. Haider, who last year lauded the veterans of Hitler's Waffen SS as decent, has gained strength on calls for law and order and anti-foreigner policies. But he has also criticized the size of paychecks for officials in power and is widely seen as an effective, folksy orator.

In 1986, Mr. Haider took over the Freedom Party, which has now become the strongest rightist party in Europe. His party's showing Sunday further weakens the bipartisan structure through which the left and the right have governed Austria since World War II.

(Reuters, AP)

TWA: *Some Officials Lean Toward Accident Theory on Flight 800*

Continued from Page 1

board has a long tradition of refusing to draw any conclusions about a crash until the evidence is compelling.

A senior FBI official said it was "preposterous" to play down the missile or bomb theories while significant gaps remained in the reconstruction of wreckage from the shattered the Boeing 747.

The tussle is only partly between criminal investigators and aviation experts. Some safety board officials still favor a bomb theory, and some veteran forensic scientists at the FBI have been lecturing colleagues about possible mechanical explanations for the bomb-like devastation to the plane.

Separately, James Kallstrom, who is heading the FBI's crash investigation, said in an interview that he did not think any clear inferences could be fairly drawn because there was a lack of evidence.

"Right now, we have no evidence of a mechanical failure, no evidence of a bomb and no evidence of a rocket other than some eyewitnesses," he said.

Mr. Kallstrom and virtually all other crash investigators agree that if some telling piece of wreckage were retrieved from the sea, any one of the theories could quickly be eliminated or confirmed.

But the idea of a mechanical failure still dominates at the safety board, particularly in its Washington offices.

"We believe we know exactly what happened, the sequence of what happened," said a senior officer in the board's headquarters. "We're missing only a small part of the puzzle."

That puzzle piece is the spark or heat source that ignited fuel vapors in the jet's center fuel tank, which many investigators believe was the likely source of the explosion that caused the crash.

Officials from the FBI have sharply criticized the shift of opinion at the safety board, insisting that a bomb or missile could still be the very ignition source that is the missing link in the board's analysis. Speaking privately, senior FBI officers said they still believed a bomb was the most likely cause.

But safety board officials point out that when a Philippine Air Lines Boeing 737 burned on a runway in Manila in 1990, a center fuel tank explosion was to blame, even though, at first, investigators said they thought a bomb was the cause. They never did find the ignition source.

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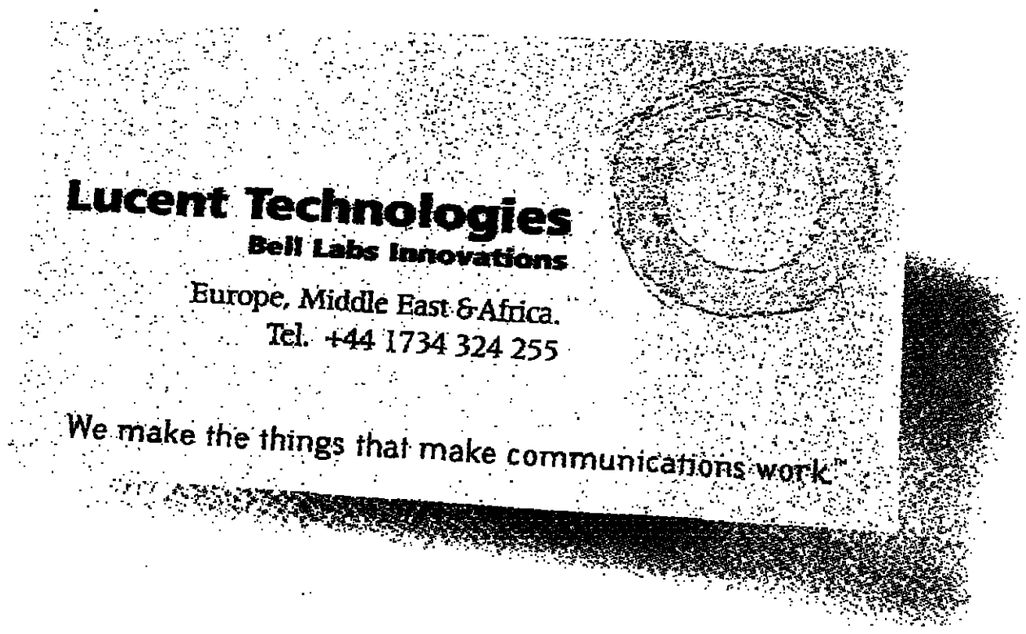

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

To Help Kurds Now

The bulk of the suffering of the Iraqi people is the work of Saddam Hussein. His priority is power, and his own political choices have denied his citizens the major and sustained food-and-medicine-for-oil relief that the United Nations has offered. In northern Iraq the situation is particularly dicey. Since the dictator's Kurdish power play last month, U.S., European and especially some Iraqi aid providers have been in real danger, and many have had to flee. Nonetheless, some channels of aid to Kurds and others in the north remain open. One of the main channels is Unicef, which is scrupulously neutral politically and maintains a presence throughout Iraq. The UN child-support agency has its network on the ground and is in a position to deliver urgently needed supplies, in the north as well as the south, promptly.

This is the foundation on which the businessman and philanthropist Abe Pollin is now appealing to the Washington community. Chairman of Unicef's local advisory council, he is taking out a $200,000 loan to cover projects that Unicef has designated for Washington sponsorship. The loan is meant to be covered by private citizens and companies in Washington. The projects amount to a profile of Kurdish desperation: vaccination of children, therapeutic feeding for malnourished children, repair of water facilities in Erbil and As Sulaimaniya, and supplies for looted and shelled schools.

The sum being sought is small. It provides no permanent solution to the misery and vulnerability of the Kurds, not to speak of Iraq's other citizens. But it is timely. Unicef is seeking $10 million in 90-day emergency funding from member governments, but the returns are slow as members wait to see how the political winds blow. This little package can make an immediate difference to people caught in suspension between the homes they have lost and the havens they have not yet found, and to people in distress in place. A contribution allows those whose sympathies were plucked by the Kurds' fate to make a concrete response. Contributions may go to the U.S. Committee for Unicef through Mr. Pollin at USAir Arena, 1 Harry S. Truman Dr., Landover, MD 20785.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Negative Temptation

The presidential campaign has been overshadowed recently by the odd psychodrama of the Dole campaign arguing with itself over whether to engage in negative attacks on Bill Clinton's character. One day Bob Dole asserts that the president's word is "no good" and that he may not be morally suitable to lead the country. Another day he tells reporters almost plaintively that he does not wish to invite the perception that he is mean and personal. In the background are Republican aides promising that Mr. Dole will, any day now, unleash a fusillade of attacks, while Jack Kemp complicates their plans by asserting that attack politics would be beneath Mr. Dole's dignity.

What the public is seeing here is no mystery but rather a mirror of its own ambivalence. In survey after survey, Americans say they are turned off when the attacks get too personal. Yet deep down they know that American campaigns have always been in part an adversarial spectator sport.

During the weekend, Mr. Kemp questioned the character of the Clinton administration, with its "habit of half-truths" and "arrogance of power." He then hastened to explain that he did not mean to attack "anyone's personal character." Mr. Kemp's confused signals are not the only illustration of candidates not wanting to be associated with the attacks they unleash.

Hence the prevalence of negative ads with only the barest references to the side sponsoring them. These days, television is filled with back-to-back negative ads that all seem to begin in color until they get to the candidate being attacked, who is shown looking gray and sinister, sometimes in slow motion or freeze frame. The ads in the New Jersey Senate race between Representatives Richard Zimmer, the Republican, and Robert Torricelli, the Democrat, switch from color to black and white and back again more times than "The Wizard of Oz."

Whatever you think of such ads, two factors are pushing more of them onto television screens this year. First is the growing power of political consultants who move into states with little local knowledge but are prepared to offer their candidates a time-tested weapon that can nuke an opponent.

Second is the increasing use of the "soft money" loophole in campaign finance laws, in which donors escape the ceilings on their contributions if they give to the political parties or the supposedly independent committees that the parties have set up. These organizations are supposed to use the money for generic issue ads, but they are often laden with messages aiding one candidate or crippling another. Both parties are spending millions, through the national committees and their congressional campaign organizations, on these deceptive ads, which thicken the cloud of negativity over this year's election.

In a free society, it is difficult and unwise to try to police the content of these ads, but it is clearly possible to control their quantity. Stricter campaign finance laws and better enforcement can curb the role of negative ads that deliver disembodied attacks. More free television time for personal appearances by the candidates would not prevent candidates from going negative, but they would have to deliver their attacks the old-fashioned way — by themselves. Who knows, even Jack Kemp might show up for that game.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nicaraguan Elections

For a time, Nicaragua seemed to be at the heart of American foreign policy. Peace and the democratic elections of 1990, won by Violeta Chamorro, restored the country to its familiar place on the outskirts of American attention. But now this small Central American state is again in a hemispheric spotlight. Its elections next Sunday will mark the way for a country still struggling to consolidate democracy and to launch a real economic revival.

Mrs. Chamorro, a martyr's widow, turned out not to be a great political leader. But she did turn out to be a brave symbol of her country's escape from Somoza and Sandinista dictatorship alike. The vote she won left Nicaragua mostly at peace but riven politically in a way that has made governance painful, democracy fragile and the economy a disaster. The bitter issue of Sandinista property confiscations remains unresolved. The removal of the army from Sandinista to official civilian hands cannot be said to be nailed down. The armed bands roaming in the north, mostly of the right, are trouble.

Sandinista Daniel Ortega, professing himself now an ex-Marxist, is one of two major presidential candidates. The other, playing right to his left, is the former Managua mayor Arnoldo Aleman. Each characterizes the other as irredeemably authoritarian and seems to have a sure third of the vote. They are competing for the third third occupied by sliver parties in a messy middle.

Mrs. Chamorro's landslide in 1990 made election irregularities irrelevant to the outcome. This year's expected closer vote could exaggerate their importance. But well-organized party poll-watchers make up a first line of defense, and a practiced international observer corps, including Jimmy Carter and former Reagan and Bush official James Baker, make up a second. The standard should not be whether there are irregularities but whether those that doubtless will come reflect one or another party's political design.

Daniel Ortega's political ambitions have tested American steadiness. Senator Jesse Helms mischievously intervened in behalf of one class of property-theft victims, those who are now American citizens: the result was to complicate closure and to thin promised American aid. The other day the Clinton administration itself suggested that it could not work with Mr. Ortega, who had in fact accepted the vote that ousted him in 1990. This left an impression of political intervention that, fortunately, the State Department subsequently removed.

Jimmy Carter is right to say that the United States should be prepared to support the Nicaraguan people's choice "if the process is fair."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
ESTABLISHED 1887
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Directeur de la Publication: Richard McClean

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S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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The Way to Right the Wrong in East Timor at Last

By Jose Ramos-Horta

SYDNEY — As a teenager in East Timor, then a colony of Portugal, I was called "o Americano," the American, because of my admiration for the United States. To me, America stood for freedom as well as power and wealth.

No world figure impressed me more than President John Kennedy.

On Dec. 4, 1975, I had to leave my country three days before it was invaded by Indonesia. At the age of 26, I had just been appointed minister for external relations in the first East Timorese government. Portugal had effectively abandoned East Timor, and we had unilaterally declared independence.

On Dec. 6, President Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger, his secretary of state, arrived in Jakarta to meet Indonesia's President Suharto. When I learned of their presence, I naively thought that they would counsel the Indonesian leader not to go ahead with the invasion.

The United States had considerable leverage and influence in Indonesia. It was the country's most important arms supplier, and a bilateral agreement signed in 1958 forbade the use of American weapons in wars of aggression.

But I soon realized that President Ford and Mr. Kissinger were prepared to connive at the invasion.

The United States had suffered a traumatic defeat in South Vietnam at the hands of Vietnamese Communists in the spring of 1975. Pro-American governments had also fallen to the Communists in Cambodia and Laos. The ignominious U.S. retreat from Indochina seemed to show that the "domino theory" was correct — the fall of one non-Communist government would have a knock-on effect, causing the others to collapse.

It was not difficult for Mr. Suharto, a former army general who ruthlessly repressed an attempted coup in Jakarta in 1965 that he blamed on Communists, to convince his American visitors that Indonesia could not allow a leftist or Communist enclave in the eastern half of the island of Timor, the western part of which was Indonesian territory.

Portugal, rightly, saw the East Timorese government that I represented abroad as nationalist. At Lisbon's request, the UN Security Council was convened to discuss the Indonesian invasion. After almost two weeks of deliberations, the council on Dec. 22, 1975, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor.

But I was soon to learn the meaning of international hypocrisy.

The United States voted for the resolution, as did the other four permanent members. This, in my innocent reading, meant that if Indonesia failed to comply with the binding resolution, the minimum response would be to withhold delivery of new weapons to the country. Instead, U.S. arms deliveries to Indonesia went on unabated.

In the summer of 1978, with East Timorese guerrillas continuing to resist the Indonesian military occupation, the war struck my family. My sister Maria Ortensia was killed by a U.S.-made Bronco aircraft that was being used by Indonesian forces in East Timor for counterinsurgency operations.

The same year I lost two brothers, Nunu and Guilherme, the first killed by fire from a U.S.-designed M-16 automatic assault rifle made under license in Indonesia, the second during a rocket and strafing attack by a U.S.-supplied helicopter on an East Timorese village.

My personal vision of the United States was shattered. The "Americano" had firsthand evidence of the hypocrisy of its leaders and political system.

Yet because the basic demand of the East Timorese for the right of self-determination is just, many people in East Timor and elsewhere have protested against Indonesia's war of aggression and will continue to do so. East Timor is small, roughly the size of Kuwait. But Indonesia cannot defeat the will of the East Timorese, and we will fight for another 20 years if need be.

America could help bring the East Timor conflict to an end by a discreet yet firm approach to the Suharto government. Indonesia must be persuaded to remove its troops from East Timor, release all political prisoners and repatriate its civil servants, traders and others who are overwhelming the local population.

East Timor should be granted full autonomy, in a transition arrangement leading to a final resolution of the conflict. The East Timorese are prepared to be flexible in exploring ideas that would enable Indonesia to disengage from East Timor gradually without loss of face.

No one expects the United States and its allies to marshal a multinational force to liberate East Timor. This is not necessary. What is required is quiet, firm and sustained U.S. discussion with Indonesia. America, the European Union and Australia can provide the moral leadership to right the wrong in East Timor with no cost to them or to Indonesia.

The writer was jointly awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize with Bishop Carlos Belo on Friday for "work toward a just and peaceful solution" in East Timor. He is the special representative of the National Council of Maubere Resistance, which links all East Timorese groups struggling for the independence of East Timor. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

What About This Campaign, You Ask? Call Back Later

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Click. "Hello. I'm sorry I cannot take your call right now. If you are calling from overseas seeking impressions of the debates and the American presidential campaign, please press 1." Bleep. Click.

Thank you. I apologize for not responding in person. I have put this on voice mail for callers from foreign embassies and colleagues who telephone from Europe and Asia, because I can no longer take the disbelief and incomprehension that greet my attempts to explain the phantom campaign of 1996.

Part of the problem lies in translation. No, not from English to French or Swahili, but from baseball to soccer, the global pastime. How to explain America's intense passions and its king-sized character flaws to nations that revere a game that allows a 0-0 tie to stand as final result?

The problem arises in specific form now: I record this message a few minutes after the end of the Gore-Kemp debate on Wednesday, an evening that confirms that the emblematic figure of the American autumn of 1996 is neither Bill Clinton nor Bob Dole, nor their running mates. The politicians have only grazed public attention thus far.

The honor belongs instead to Jeffrey Maier, a 12-year-old kid from New Jersey who reached out of the stands at Yankee Stadium a few minutes before the start of the vice presidential debate to grab momentum and glory away from the Baltimore Orioles, a group of the strongest, fastest and richest athletes ever assembled on a playing field.

These behemoths had fought their way through six long months of training, injuries and combat on the field to arrive at this pinnacle. But they were reduced to futile fury by young Jeffrey, playing hookey from his seventh-grade classes.

Jeffrey Maier disrupted the trajectory not just of a Yankee fly ball. Jeffrey Maier disrupted the trajectory and moral order of the universe. A championship series planned down to the last blade of grass was made to wobble on its axis by an amateur swipe of a kid's black Mizuno fielder's glove and an umpire's faulty ruling that turned a probable out into a home run and an Orioles' victory into defeat.

You may think I offer a sports parable as succor to Bob Dole. The unexpected can change the course of events at any moment. Hang in there.

Sorry, I see a different message. It is that even the most powerful and cannniest of humans can be derailed by the tiniest and most seemingly inconsequential change in the order of things.

Call it the knight-in-shining-armor fallacy: We expect a glorious champion, representing the forces of the cosmos, to ride into and change our lives. More often it is the unnoticed shabby stranger carrying a cold or a subpoena, or the 12-year-old with a fielder's glove, who tips destiny on its side.

Something like that happened to Mr. Dole in his first debate with Mr. Clinton. Whatever cosmic message he was trying to get across to an American nation unmoved by his candidacy was undone by the Blink Factor, the unexamined force in this campaign.

Watch your favorite movie star, or television anchor, in action. Notice how infrequently he or she blinks on camera. Someone who knows Hollywood and New York once told me that through training or instinct, movie stars blink as little as possible. The rapid-fire eyelash-batting that Mr. Dole displayed in close-up in the Hartford debate unintentionally conveys shiftiness, untrustworthiness and other image-damaging values.

In an unscientific, nonpartisan manner, I clocked the Republican challenger at a furious 2.5 blinks a second in Hartford under the good-humored questioning of Jim Lehrer. Mr. Clinton scored a presidential one blink a second.

It gets worse for Mr. Dole. Mr. Clinton has mastered blinkmanship. He punctuates his sentences with his eyes. The blinks come as commas, semicolons or periods as the well-oiled sentences uncoil. While he has frequently blinked at tough decisions as president, he does not bat an eye as a candidate. A future in Hollywood is his for the asking.

Even you foreigners will understand: After having a movie star become president, we may have a president who will become a movie star.

Surely, I hear you thinking, the campaign in America cannot turn on a man's blink. Gentle caller, you are right. Much else weighs on the scale. But my only advice of the campaign season is to Bob Dole: See a blinking coach before your second and final debate encounter with Mr. Clinton in San Diego on Wednesday. Your job hunt depends on it.

And so good night. Bon soir. Jambo. Auf Wiedersehen. Till the year 2000.

The Washington Post.

To Counter the Iraqi Dictator, Attack His Ample Cash Flow

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — A few days ago came an intriguing article in Iraq's most influential newspaper, called Babel, criticizing the government for lifting restrictions and roadblocks on trade between northern Iraq and the rest of the country.

Why? Well, northern Iraq, when it was under U.S-allied control, had de facto open borders with the world and you could buy anything there. The rest of Iraq was under UN economic embargo. So when Saddam Hussein's Kurds drove the pro-U.S. Kurds out of northern Iraq, and reintegrated it with the rest of the country, Iraqi traders went on a shopping spree.

Suddenly they could get all sorts of previously banned goods through northern Iraq. How did they buy them? By selling their Iraqi dinars for dollars on the black market. And what happened to the dinar? It dropped 30 percent, going from 1,150 to the dollar to 1,550.

Babel's front-page editorial thundered that while the recovery of northern Iraq has great nationalist and political meaning "that Iraq's land is one," integrating it economically was a disaster.

Guess who owns Babel. Saddam Hussein's evil son Uday.

Think about that. The United States is bemoaning Saddam's great victory in northern Iraq, while Saddam's son is running editorials complaining that this "victory" is costing a fortune and probably undermining his own monopoly on the smuggling of goods through northern Iraq for resale at exorbitant prices.

Which brings us to the point. The only way to hurt Saddam is not by setting up a bigger "no-fly zone" but by setting up a bigger "no-buy zone." Forget his radar. Go for his wallet. His regime is built on two pillars: the Republican Guards and money. If America is not going to attack the Guards, it should at least attack his cash flow.

An economic war plan:

1. Print dinars. Iraq should be flooded with counterfeit dinars. It would wreak havoc. Because Washington has blocked sale of money-printing presses, ink and paper to Iraq, Washington can already print better Iraqi money than Baghdad can.

2. Many oil traders believe that Saddam is funding himself by playing the oil futures market. The world oil market has very little surplus right now. The only thing that could loosen it up is if Iraq, with its capacity to pump 3 to 4 million barrels a day, were to comply with UN resolutions and get out from under the UN oil embargo.

That is why it is relatively easy for Saddam to manipulate the market. If he hints that Iraq will comply with the UN resolutions, he can send prices falling; if he hints that Iraq won't comply, he can send prices rising. And if he does it in a calculated way, he can make a fortune on oil futures.

Ironically, the best way to rob Saddam of that power is by going ahead with UN Resolution 986, which would allow him to sell $2 billion worth of oil that could be used only to buy food and medicine for his people. That oil would certainly loosen the market.

No one knows that better than Saddam, which is why every time it seems as if 986 is going to happen, he does something to scuttle it.

He also doesn't want so much food flooding into Iraq under independent UN auspices. He prefers being embargoed, because he and his supporters control most smuggling into Iraq, from which they reap much cash.

3. According to U.S. intelligence, Saddam has used $2 billion of his covert income to build 50 palaces for himself, his family and close supporters since the end of the Gulf War. One of the largest, near Lake Tharthar, is five times the size of the White House.

The next time the United States bombs Iraq, it should destroy them all. It would cost Saddam a fortune to rebuild them, and expose their existence to every Iraqi.

4. Many oil traders believe that Saddam is also earning a steady income by shipping oil on small boats from Umm Qasr to Iran, where it is sold on the market. U.S. divers should arrange for some "accidents" to happen to those ships.

The best way to trigger fighting in Saddam's family is by shrinking the pie they feast from. The only people in Saddam's family who have ever been killed are his two sons-in-law, who were murdered by Uday's forces in a dispute that originated over money.

Rumor has it that when Saddam got mad at Uday last year and decided to punish him, he did so by personally dousing Uday's collection of antique sports cars with gasoline and torching it.

Saddam really knows how to hurt a guy. So should we. Follow the money.

The New York Times.

In Moscow the Past Was Worse

By Philip Taubman

NEW YORK — Barely a day passes in Moscow now without some top Russian official denouncing his colleagues or scheming to accumulate power while Boris Yeltsin awaits heart surgery. But consider the past.

Two new books about the Communist period, one a sampling of Lenin's papers and the other Mikhail Gorbachev's autobiography, provide a peek at the cold-blooded calculations and raw power plays that long disfigured Russian politics.

Anyone who still doubts Lenin's brutality ought to look at some of the recently discovered or authenticated Lenin papers reproduced by Yale University Press in "The Unknown Lenin."

The Communist depiction of Lenin as an enlightened, humane leader was fading even in Russia by the time the Soviet Union collapsed, but years of indoctrination left their mark. Despite the publication two years ago of an uncompromising Lenin biography by Dmitri Volkogonov, a Russian historian, a naive view lingers in Russia that Lenin was a democrat whose plans were twisted by Stalin into a murderous dictatorship.

A chilling March 1922 Lenin letter included in the Yale volume outlines measures for dismantling the Orthodox Church and seizing its valuable assets. Lenin saw the famine that was ravaging Russia and Ukraine as a help in tearing peasant believers away from the church.

"It is precisely now and only now, when in the starving regions people are eating human flesh, and hundreds if not thousands of corpses are littering the roads, that we can carry out the confiscation of church valuables with the most savage and merciless energy," Lenin wrote.

Such sanguinary politics was out of favor by the time Mr. Gorbachev became Soviet leader in 1985, but there was no shortage of Kremlin maneuvering. In "Memoirs," Mr. Gorbachev offers a muffled but still telling account of the succession games that buffeted the Kremlin in the 1980s as three Soviet leaders — Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko — died in a three-year span.

As Mr. Gorbachev tells it, the decisive step in the selection of a successor to Mr. Brezhnev was a brazen yet comically simple gambit by Mr. Andropov in July 1982, a few months before Mr. Brezhnev's death. With the latter too infirm to work, Mr. Andropov and Mr. Chernenko were vying for power. Mr. Andropov made his move one day simply by arriving early for a leadership meeting and taking the chairman's chair, usually occupied by Mr. Chernenko.

"At the sight of Andropov in the chairman's seat, Chernenko seemed to slump and he collapsed into the armchair across the table from me," Mr. Gorbachev recalls. "An internal coup d'état had taken place before our eyes, reminiscent of a scene from Gogol."

At the time, Western scholars, journalists and intelligence analysts were frantically trying to figure out what was happening in the Kremlin, scarcely imagining that such a scene would help determine the Soviet succession.

Russia's democracy is not a finished work, but at least a constitutional system now requires popular election of a president and provides a clear line of succession if he is incapacitated or dies.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Tips and Waiters

LONDON — Waiters who held a meeting here to discuss the tip question have a nervous feeling that their position has been misunderstood. They are not opposed to tips as tips, but only to tips as wages — to the odious system by which the proprietor takes advantage of the generosity of his guests to make them pay wages he should pay himself. What the waiters most want is to raise their status generally by "raising the profession to its proper place among British workers." One of the first steps is a fair wage for a fair amount of work. They want the employer to engage a waiter at a stated sum.

1921: Harding Praised

NEW YORK — Comment on President Harding's letter to Miss Ella Freed, stating that he believed universal disarmament to be impossible and of questionable desirability at the present time, is generally favorable. It is felt that the frank common sense of the reply is in happy contrast to the Wilsonian mystic idealism.

1946: Fourth Republic

PARIS — French voters who went to the polls yesterday [Oct. 13] adopted a new constitution for the Fourth Republic by a majority of more than one million votes. The country's three big political parties, the Popular Republicans, the Communists and the Socialists, who threw their combined political strength into obtaining the adoption of the proposed draft, proved too strong for the opposition of General Charles de Gaulle and the rightest parties. However, the margin of victory was considered small in view of the fact that the three most powerful political machines in the country were lined up on one side.

هكذا من الاصل

LANGUAGE

How Sharp Is a Philadelphia Lawyer?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A politically active group of legal eagles called themselves *trial lawyers;* advocates of tort reform prefer to derogate them as *the contingency-fee crowd.* Others, stopping short of the mean-spirited *shyster* (rooted in German scatology), blow them off as *Philadelphia lawyers.*

"The other day I used the phrase 'Philadelphia lawyer' in a conversation," writes Larry Altman, the medical columnist of The New York Times, "and was unable to explain it. I consulted various dictionaries; none helped me out. So, what was it about Philadelphia that made its lawyers so sharp that gave rise to the expression? Philadelphia has good medicine, but I have never heard the phrase 'Philadelphia doctor.'"

I depend on Altman to get to the bottom of the health of our presidents and am happy to return the favor.

The first use of the phrase in print came in April 1788, in Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine, published in Philadelphia.

"They have a proverb here," wrote a Yankee visiting London to his Pennsylvania friend, "which I do not know how to account for; — in speaking of a difficult point, they say, *it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.*"

As the context indicates, the phrase meant "a lawyer of great perspicacity" or "an especially learned advocate." At the time, Philadelphia — seat of the new American government — was the center of legal acumen in the United States. Its fame had begun to spread a half-century earlier in the libel trial — in New York City — of John Peter Zenger, publisher of The New York Weekly Journal.

The first, Andrew Hamilton, startled a court with an unheard-of argument: that truth was a defense against libel.

Zenger had hired the two most eminent local lawyers, but because they were among the men writing the articles that the Crown considered libelous, Zenger was forced to seek counsel out of town. The man he chose was Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, who proceeded to startle the *judge and jury with an unheard-of* argument: that truth was a defense against libel.

Taking the bold step to admit that his client was "guilty" of telling the truth about William Cosby, the wily colonial governor, Hamilton declared, "There is heresy in law as well as religion." Hamilton's "bad" British law — his common-sense argument — found support among Zenger's peers.

To the Crown's dismay, the jury found Zenger not guilty, and freedom of the press was given a tremendous boost. Hamilton was "the first to give great honor, admiration and the highest of professionalism to the appellation 'Philadelphia lawyer,'" writes Robert R. Bell in his 1992 book, "The Philadelphia Lawyer: A History, 1735-1945."

That's what lawyers in Philadelphia like to think is the meaning, but over the years it has gained a pejorative sense: "The new violation ticket will be in quadruplicate," wrote The Chicago Times in 1947, "and traffic officials say it takes a 'Philadelphia lawyer' to fix it." The sense has moved to "one *expert in the exploitation of* technicalities to get around the law," and if you're not happy with that, sue me — truth is my defense, not to mention an absence of malice.

While I'm at it, Philadelphians have not been singled out in the geographic derogation sweepstakes. A deck of cards is called a *California prayer book;* a roll of singles with a $100 bill outside *is a Michigan wad,* and a length of hose used to siphon gas out of someone else's tank is a *Georgia credit card.*

□

"UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali *tweaked* those who feel the United Nations has too much power," wrote Betsy Pisik in The Washington Times. The global official's *tweaking* consisted of a mocking statement of how it was "fun to be at work here blocking reforms, . . . imposing global taxes, demoralizing my staff." The reporter used the verb *tweak* in the sense of "take a dig at" or "tease."

Eleanor Cary of Dover, Massachusetts, demands: "Will you tweak *tweak?* It is everywhere. What gives? And why did I always think that *tweaking* had something to do with one's fingers snapping another's nose?"

Occasionally an offbeat word gets hot and pops up seemingly everywhere.

In a piece about cosmetic surgery, New York magazine observed in July that "most patients are okay-looking people interested in a few *tweaks,*" using the noun to mean "twist" in the sense of "minor adjustment."

A Times sportswriter, looking at a veteran quarterback, wrote last month of "the *tweaks* of age," suggesting another sense: the pinched look of the skin after it has been *tweaked* by Father Time. Another sportswriter reported in August that an athlete's "knee gave him a little *tweak,*" meaning "twinge."

This word's central meaning, "pinch," has been around for four centuries. The Oxford English Dictionary extracts it from Philemon Holland's 1601 translation of "Pliny's Historie of the World, Commonly Called the Natural Historie," in which Holland wrote, "These Spiders hunt also after the young Lizards: . . . they catch hold and *tweake* both their lips together, and so *bite and pinch them.*"

As for Eleanor Cary's association, it is from "Hamlet": "Who calls me villain, . . . *tweaks* me by the nose, gives me the lie i' th' throat as deep as to the lungs?"

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal is from a recent charity match in New York.

Three no-trump would have been easy to make if West had made the obvious club lead, but he suspected that this would give away a trick and instead led his lowest heart. The finesse of dummy's queen lost to the king, and East shifted to the club six. The unorthodox lead of the club eight would have worked better.

South judged that the king was on his left, played low from his hand and allowed the nine to win the trick. This prevented another club lead and West reverted to hearts. The ace won and declarer led a diamond, winning with the king when East played low. He followed with the diamond queen and East took his ace and reverted to clubs.

This brought the queen, king and ace. The obvious play for South was now to lead to the spade ace, attempt to drop the diamond ten and then fall back on a spade finesse. But he felt sure that with West holding the spade queen, other declarers, against less challenging defense would make more tricks. If East held the spade queen, he would fail if he made the usual play and others would succeed.

His best hope, he decided, was to play East for the spade queen. So he led the spade jack from dummy, finessed and failed by two tricks.

NORTH (D)
♠ K J 10 8 4
♡ A Q J 9
◇ 5
♣ A 7 5

WEST
♠ Q 2
♡ 10 7 6 2
◇ 4 3 2
♣ K 10 9 2

EAST
♠ 9 7 6 5
♡ K 5
◇ A 10 7 6
♣ J 8 6

SOUTH
♠ A 3
♡ 8 4 3
◇ K Q J 9 8
♣ Q 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart two.

BOOKS

STRAVINSKY AND THE RUSSIAN TRADITIONS

By Richard Taruskin. Illustrated. Two volumes. 1,757 pages. $175. University of California Press.

Reviewed by Bernard Holland

IGOR Stravinsky, the dominant musician of the 20th century, never trusted facts to tell the story of his life. It was a narration he pursued tirelessly and almost exclusively through others. That Stravinsky's landmark opinions on himself and others are largely ghostwritten should not worry us, however. In "The Poetics of Music," the "Chroniques de Ma Vie" and the famous conversations with Robert Craft, one voice emerges; the various intermediaries cannot conceal its Stravinskian pungency of image and zeal for image making.

Successful people, secure in themselves and armored against attack, often enjoy the luxury of truthfulness. Stravinsky, on the other hand, rearranged past events, experienced memory lapses (convenient or otherwise) or just plain lied. Even the most casual Stravinsky watcher has noted ambiguities in the great man's biographical anecdotes and in his sudden shifts of principle. Richard Taruskin's "Stravinsky and the Russian Traditions," a work of astonishing generosity, makes exhaustive detective work of our passing doubts.

Impressions of Glazunov, anecdotes about Tchaikovsky and others, all of which conveniently explain Stravinsky's subsequent points of view, are shown to defy chronology and geography. The author's quarry is a subject who periodically renounced much that was Russian in him but who may have been the most Russian composer of them all.

Taruskin, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, spent 20 years on this book, and given the depth of documentation the time span seems almost modest. Through him, we read the magazines and the newspapers of turn-of-the-century St. Petersburg and go to the art exhibitions that seem to have affected the young Stravinsky more than he later admitted.

We sit in the class of Rimsky-Korsakov and get to know not only the lives of Stravinsky's fellow pupils but also their subsequent histories. We examine musical sources and folk legends. Comparing, analyzing, isolating, the author relentlessy bores his way through mountains of documents to find the elements that truly shaped the composer.

I pity the librarian who has to catalogue "Stravinsky and the Russian Traditions." It is not a biography; the events of Stravinsky's life are used only occasionally in order to clarify and document. It is not a source book to be dipped into: there is too much of the linear in the unfolding clues, too much the idea of a musicological thriller. We read as if following scientific testimony at some scholarly trial of the century. At moments, these weighty two volumes seem almost a 19-page introductory thesis backed by some 1,700 pages of glorious footnotes raised to the appropriate type size.

Igor Stravinsky was born in 1882. His father, Fyodor, was a principal bass at the Maryinsky Theater in St. Petersburg who, had he lived in the age of recordings, might have equaled Chaliapin in reputation. The son studied the piano, composed and was never far from the theaters where his father performed. At the age of 20 he began his six-year tutelage under Rimsky-Korsakov.

Diaghilev drew Stravinsky to Paris and through his Ballets Russes commissioned and performed that first great hit and enduring repertory piece, "The Firebird," "Petrushka" and the epochal, shattering "Rite of Spring" followed, cementing Stravinsky's European reputation as well as widening the distance with his homeland. The Russian Revolution made that rift permanent.

Taruskin writes that Stravinsky felt deeply insecure about his origins, not an uncommon phenomenon in a country torn between civilizing Europeanisms and the "splendid, healthy barbarism" of which Stravinsky boasted in 1914.

But Taruskin reveals as no commentator really has before that Stravinsky carried a purer, rawer, unadulterated Russia with him as he went. This work would have us believe that Europe did not make a European out of Stravinsky and that Stravinsky Russianized Europe more than it has realized.

Bernard Holland is on the staff of The New York Times.

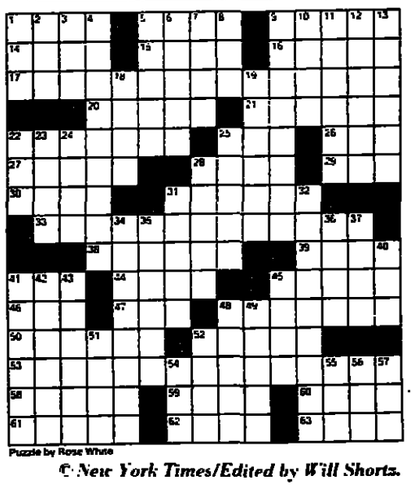
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Close of a musical composition
5 Cancer, zodiacally
9 Bit of dust
14 Wall —— (furniture item)
15 Tramp
16 Vietnam's capital
17 Bart Simpson catch phrase
20 Artist's stand
21 One side in baseball negotiations
22 Manet or Monet
25 Part of m.p.h
26 NNW's opposite
27 Avoid
28 Deli sandwich
29 "Watch out!"
30 Prefix with byte
31 "Saturday Night Fever" locales
33 Classic cowboy song
38 Capital of Taiwan
39 Jolly good fellow
41 Coolio's music
44 Cole Porter's "—— Do It"
45 Aspiring actor's major
46 Inventor Whitney
47 Suffix with chic or teen
48 One going 75 e.g.
50 Approach minus very
52 Diamond measure
53 "Hal"
58 Musical with the song "Buenos Aires"
59 "—— delighted!"
60 "The —— of the Lock"
61 Scout's work, for short
62 Faculty V.I.P.
63 1775 or 2001

DOWN

1 Cow's chew
2 Lennon's lady
3 Racket
4 Coatroom employee
5 Fox hunt, e.g.
6 Friend for Fido
7 Cain's victim
8 Jungle snake
9 Part of an auto dealership
10 Chess sacrifice, often
11 Tangle up
12 Unrefined
13 40's sex researcher
18 Loathe
19 Engage in arm-twisting
22 Coatroom hook
23 Keen
24 "Othello" villain
25 "GoodFellas" Oscar winner Joe
28 Dancer Gregory
31 The third dimension
32 Last-week-in-April honoree
34 Lucky charm
35 Party, south of the border
36 "If —— a Hammer"
37 Reputation
40 Score to beat, in golf
41 Library patron
42 Nook
43 Anti-attracting activity
45 Start of a card game
48 Brazilian dance
49 Groom
51 "Beetle Bailey" dog
52 Surrender
54 Baby goat
55 Abu Dhabi's country, Abbr.
56 Student's 4.0, e.g.
57 Him's partner



Puzzle by Rose White

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 11

S	M	A	L	L		E	M	M	A	S	A	M	M	S
H	A	N	O	I		P	A	R	A	T	R	O	O	P
A	D	D	O	N		I	N	T	H	E	H	O	L	E
D	R	E	S	D	E	N			P	A	N	D	A	
Y	E	S		A	L	E	G	A	R		T	R	E	K
			S	L	I	P	P	I	E	R		I	R	E
P	H	I	L	A		H	O	R	N	E		V	I	A
R	A	N	O	V	E	R		M	A	D	D	E	N	S
E	N	S		I	R	I	N	A		P	O	R	G	Y
D	D	T		N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N			
I	R	I	D		N	E	A	T	E	N		S	P	A
C	A	N	E	S				R	E	C	R	O	O	M
T	I	C	T	A	C	T	O	E		I	O	N	I	A
O	S	T	R	I	C	H	E	S		L	O	I	N	S
R	E	S	E	L	L	E	R	S		S	T	A	T	S

TO PROPEL THE GREAT JOURNEY

Rene Lacoste, Tennis and Sport-Shirt Star, Dies

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

Rene Lacoste, 92, a member of the legendary Four Musketeers of French tennis as well as being an inventor of the metal racquet and the name behind a line of sportswear that became a status symbol, died Saturday in Saint Jean-de-Luz, France.

Mr. Lacoste's tennis career, which produced 10 major titles and featured 51 appearances for France in international Davis Cup competition, lasted just seven years because of chronic health problems.

The relatively unathletic Mr. Lacoste, who perfected a baseline game more out of necessity than choice, was a three-time singles champion at the French Open, where he claimed his country's most cherished title in 1925, 1927, and 1929. He was Wimbledon's singles champion in 1925 and 1928, and he captured back-to-back championships at the United States Open in 1926 and 1927.

His 11-9, 6-3, 11-9 U.S. Open final in 1927 against another tennis immortal, Bill Tilden, was considered a classic example of the dogged concentration required for a proficient backcourt performer to prevail against the fleet, attacking style favored by the strapping Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Lacoste was just 22 years old, 12 years younger than the imposing Mr. Tilden, but his tenacity proved too exhausting for Mr. Tilden's ample talents.

Jean Rene Lacoste was born in Paris on July, 2, 1904. He did not take up the game until he visited Britain with his father at age 15. And when he decided he wanted to pursue a tennis career, his father, a prominent industrialist, allotted him just five years to groom himself to championship status. An avid student, he transformed himself into a world-class player within three years. His forte was a cagey counterattack from the backcourt, a spot from which he doled out his ground strokes with a machinelike precision and indefatigabilty.

He was selected to join the already formidable cast of Jean Borotra, Henri Cochet, and Jacques Brugnon on the 1923 French Davis Cup squad. The addition of Mr. Lacoste sealed the creation of a dynasty that, dubbed the Four Musketeers, was the Davis Cup's most feared quartet from 1923 to 1928.

The high point of his Davis Cup career came with the defeat of the United States for the 1927 championship. His Davis Cup record was 32-8 record in singles and 8-3 record in doubles.

Playing doubles alongside the net-minded Mr. Borotra, Mr. Lacoste won the French Open doubles crown in 1924-5 and again in 1929, his final season of top-echelon competition.

After leaving competition, Mr. Lacoste, nicknamed "The Crocodile" during his career due to his durability, turned his attention to a variety of business projects. He founded the shirt company that bears his name and the famous crocodile emblem that was featured prominently on every piece he manufactured.

And he never stopped searching for the formula for the perfect tennis racket, a quest that began when he designed a metal model for the Wilson Sporting Good Co. that debuted in 1967 and was wielded by Billie Jean King when she won Wimbledon in 1968.

Mr. Lacoste had been in ill health for some time but kept busy working on racquet patents and painting landscapes up to the time of his death.

Henri Nannen, 82, Quit Stern Over Hitler Hoax

HANNOVER, Germany (AP) — Henri Nannen, 82, founder and former publisher of the weekly newsmagazine Stern, who resigned in 1983 in the fallout from the "Hitler diaries" hoax, died Sunday after a battle with cancer.

During 32 years as Stern's editor and 3 years as its publisher, Mr. Nannen helped to make it one of the most highly circulated magazines in Europe.

His career was dedicated to championing social change and causes that included Chancellor's Willy Brandt's policy of Ostpolitik, or reconciliation with the Soviet bloc.

In 1983, Stern published what it believed were Hitler's diaries recovered from a plane wreck. They turned out to have been written by a neo-Nazi hired by a Stern reporter.

Mr. Nannen and several senior editors resigned. The reporter, Gerd Heidemann, was dismissed.

Tan Chee Khoon, 77, a crusader against poverty who served three terms in the Malaysian Parliament from 1964 to 1978 and was respectfully called "Mr. Opposition" by the Malaysian press for his constructive criticisms, died Sunday.

Vietnam War Tapes Reveal a Wary Johnson

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the first few months after he assumed the presidency following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson was unsure about how to handle the growing American involvement in Vietnam, according to new material made public by the LBJ Library.

Transcripts of secretly taped telephone calls that the new president had with his advisers show Mr. Johnson repeatedly asked his defense secretary, Robert McNamara, and his national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, for simple explanations of what was happening in the war.

His requests were made as he tried to figure out where to go with an issue that would ultimately split the country and lead to Mr. Johnson's decision to not seek a second term.

"The tapes reveal a Johnson very different from the Oliver Stone caricature of a president coming to office hellbent in getting deeply involved in a war in Vietnam," said the presidential historian Michael Beschloss, referring to the Stone film "JFK." It implied that Mr. Kennedy was assassinated because he opposed expanding the Vietnam war.

Mr. Beschloss, who has reviewed the material in the LBJ Library, is writing a book based on hundreds of the Johnson presidential tapes, which will be made public in coming months.

"What is a one-sentence statement of what our policy is out there?" Mr. Johnson asked Mr. McNamara in a telephone call on March 21, 1964, one of 78 taped conversations made public. Mr. McNamara was calling to say he was sending the president a speech the secretary was planning to give the next week to "take a lot of the heat off of you on that Vietnam issue."

In an earlier conversation with Mr. McNamara, on March 2, Mr. Johnson ruminated about the choices facing him on Vietnam and his desire for a memo from the defense secretary: "A couple of pages, four-letter words and short sentences, several paragraphs so I can read it and study it and commit it to memory, not for the purpose of using it now."

He then went on to outline three options for dealing with Vietnam that he could present to the U.S. public. "We could send our own divisions in there and our own marines in there and they could start attacking the Viet Cong," Mr. Johnson said.

"We could come out of there and as soon as we get out they could swallow up South Vietnam. Or we can say this is the Vietnamese war and they've got 200,000 men, they're untrained, and we've got to bring their morale up and we can train them how to fight and the 200,000 ultimately will be able to take care of these 25,000 [Vietcong] and that after considering all of these it seems offers the best alternative to follow."

In a phrase that grimly forecast events, Mr. Johnson added, "Then, if the latter has failed, then, we have to make another decision, but at this point it has not failed."

Mr. Beschloss said the new tapes showed "a president agonized by a number of conflicting purposes."

"He wants to do what's right by the Free World," Mr. Beschloss said. "He is worried that he will be criticized by Kennedy people if he strays from his intentions," referring to Mr. Kennedy.

"And he wants to make sure the Republicans cannot denounce him for being soft on communism."

The transcripts also show that the new president was concerned that his staff was putting forward an administration line before Mr. Johnson was ready.

In a sharp call on March 4, 1964, to Walt Rostow, a national security adviser, Mr. Johnson asked if he had told a Washington Post correspondent, Chalmers Roberts, that a speech by Mr. Johnson earlier that week had meant that "an offensive in North Vietnam" was on the horizon?

When Mr. Rostow said he had talked to Mr. Roberts and other reporters about the administration's position "to hold Southeast Asia," Mr. Johnson retorted: "No. 1 ... I wouldn't talk to them [reporters] at all. No. 2 ... the president doesn't know the position of the administration, so you can't know it."

"What we are seeing," Mr. Beschloss said, "rather than a president who has fiercely made up his mind and is unwilling to listen to advice," is "a president at a genuine pivotal point."

Galliano Strikes Out

Yamamoto Steals Couture Crown

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Galliano's show for Givenchy was one of those cringe-making fashion moments when the professionals feel like hiding under their gilt chairs hoping that these embarrassing clothes — whose theme seemed to be Jane Austen goes to Marrakesh — would just fade away.

When the clothes were not costumes — dotted Carmen ruffles or shapeless caftans — they were just plain boring: a calf-length shirt dress or a white blazer spiced up by showing bosoms decorated with tribal graffiti.

Those ethnic markings also appeared on the face, but none of the elaborate styling,

PARIS FASHION

like the plaited hair covered in clay, the hats from gilded straw helmets through Salvation Army bonnets, the Aladdin's lamp handbag nor the ill-chosen ivory lace hose — could distract from the fact that the show was a disaster. It was short on ideas, with no modern focus for women or for Givenchy.

Occasionally, there was saving grace in empire dresses with puff sleeves, high waists and a sweet flower print, inspired from the Empress Josephine look in Givenchy's January haute couture show. Fitted dresses with over-the-knee hemlines and embroidered whorls were smart for a whippet-thin woman.

The show poses the question whether Galliano — whose signature line was far more powerful — can translate his fervent imagination into wearable modern clothes now that he is leaving Givenchy and taking the crown at Dior.

The moving and memorable show that has been the highlight of the spring/summer season was by Yohji Yamamoto and was inspired by the succession search at Dior.

The Japanese designer, known for the existentialist blackness of his asymmetric tailoring, sent out an exceptional collection that was light in every sense: witty in its opening take on couture, where Chanel jackets were reworked in gossamer tweedy knit with raw edges.

It was featherlight when Dior-style New Look suits, their long skirts sometimes padded at the hips, were shown in parachute silk; or when patterned chiffon skirts were layered under velvet jackets whose pile was reduced to a scattering of roses. Quirky picture hats on the fresh-faced models added to the grace and charm, while sculpted silver jewelry wafting with feathers suggested a modern romance.

Colors were lyrical — especially when red, green and yellow beading showed the body as if through a stained glass window or when a graceful sunshine yellow dress closed the show to a standing ovation.

Valentino was in his element. You want the sheer lightness of chiffon fluttering round the knees? You like lace veiling the midriff and ruffles on the hem of a sweater? Hankerchief hems? Sugar pink lace pants suits? Lilac blossoms scattered on a wafting dress? Valentino is your man!

His metaphoric yell of joy at the return of the feminine woman must have reverberated from the Paris shows to his Roman atelier, which had created intricate tailoring in chiffon and mermaid-scales in sequins.

A hyperfeminine woman smoldered through his show, which started with projections of Latin lovers photographed in Rio de Janiero by Bruce Weber.

It was that Latin side of himself that Valentino let ripple. And what with jackets reduced to lace blouses and coats to a wisp of chiffon, not to mention the models' hair in a spun sugar of curls, the glucose content was overwhelming.

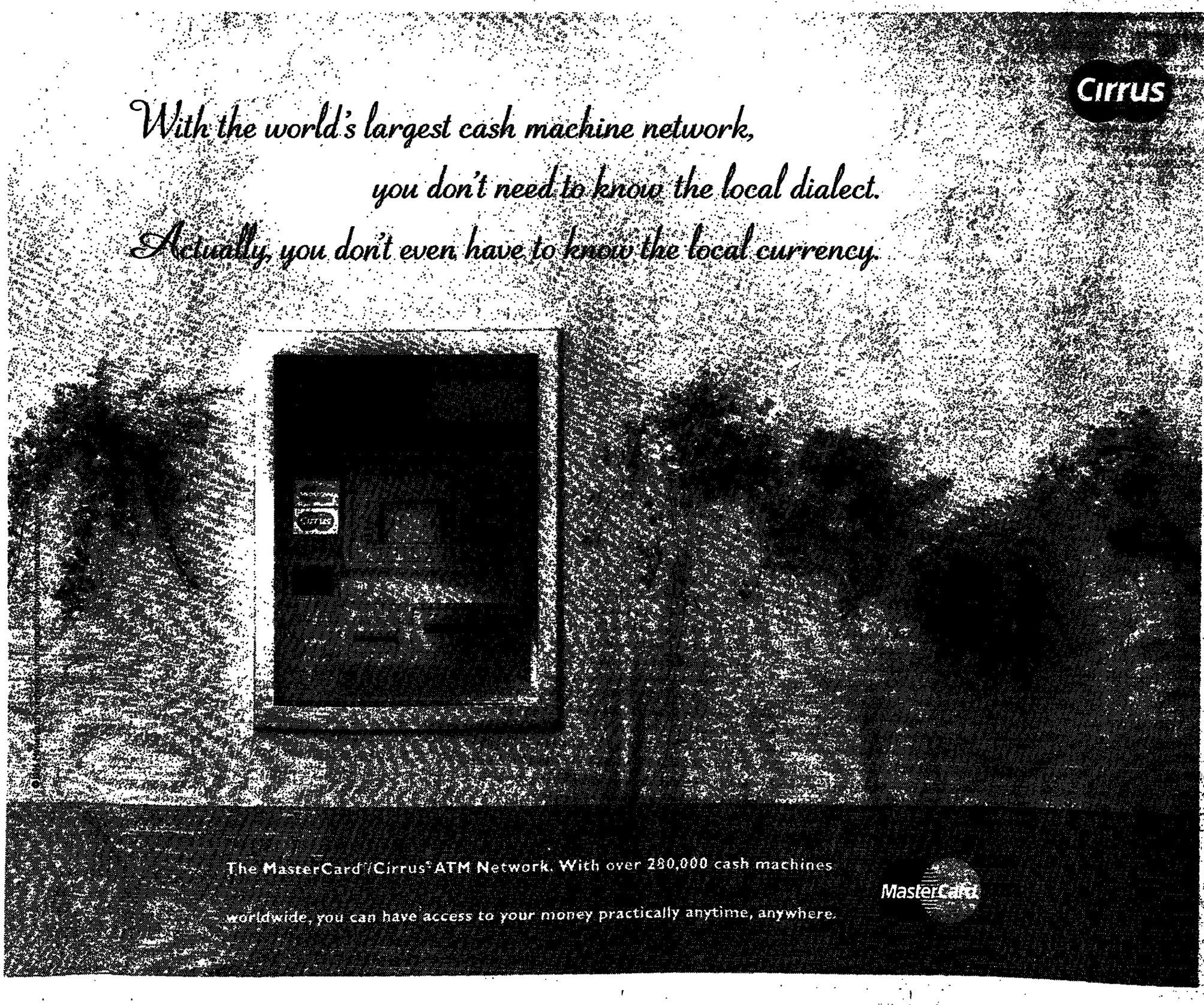
But being an old hand at chiffon and lace, Valentino handled transparency delicately, mixing cashmere with sheer chiffon or crunchy lace and binding outfits with a narrow sparkling belt at the waist. The fishtail hemlines that look, well, fishy on most runways, were convincing as asymmetric crepe dresses in scarlet — one of the few strong colors in the show's soft palette.

Was Jean Paul Gaultier's angry, ugly collection a visceral response to the fact that his talent was scorned by Dior? That seems the most rational explanation for the fact that a designer who has been moving closer toward couture decided to trash fashion and his signature sleek tailoring.

Why else would Gaultier have taken his impeccable pin-striped overalls, wittily worked with a trompe l'oeil vest at the front, and showed them with the zipped back gaping open over garish fishnet hose and a sleazy G-string?

He turned the same trick repeatedly, whether the open back was a deep cowl on a jersey dress or a tuxedo with zippered back. Other items, like sweaters, were torn off on the runway to reveal tacky underwear. Since the show was held in a shabby dance hall in the red-light district of Paris, the result was the depths of sleaze.

If Gaultier had shown his sculpted back-fastening tuxedos as they were meant to fit, they might have looked fresh. But a stretch dress photoprinted with a tailored jacket seemed a familiar idea. And jeans reduced to a pair of G-string pockets was just a sexy gimmick. The disappointing show ended with an elegant Balenciaga-style sculpted white dress — turning to show nothing but fishnet hose and a flower at the rear. It could not have been a clearer kiss-off to couture.



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V
BOUTIQUE

VALENTINO

PHOTO: SATOSHI SAIKUSA

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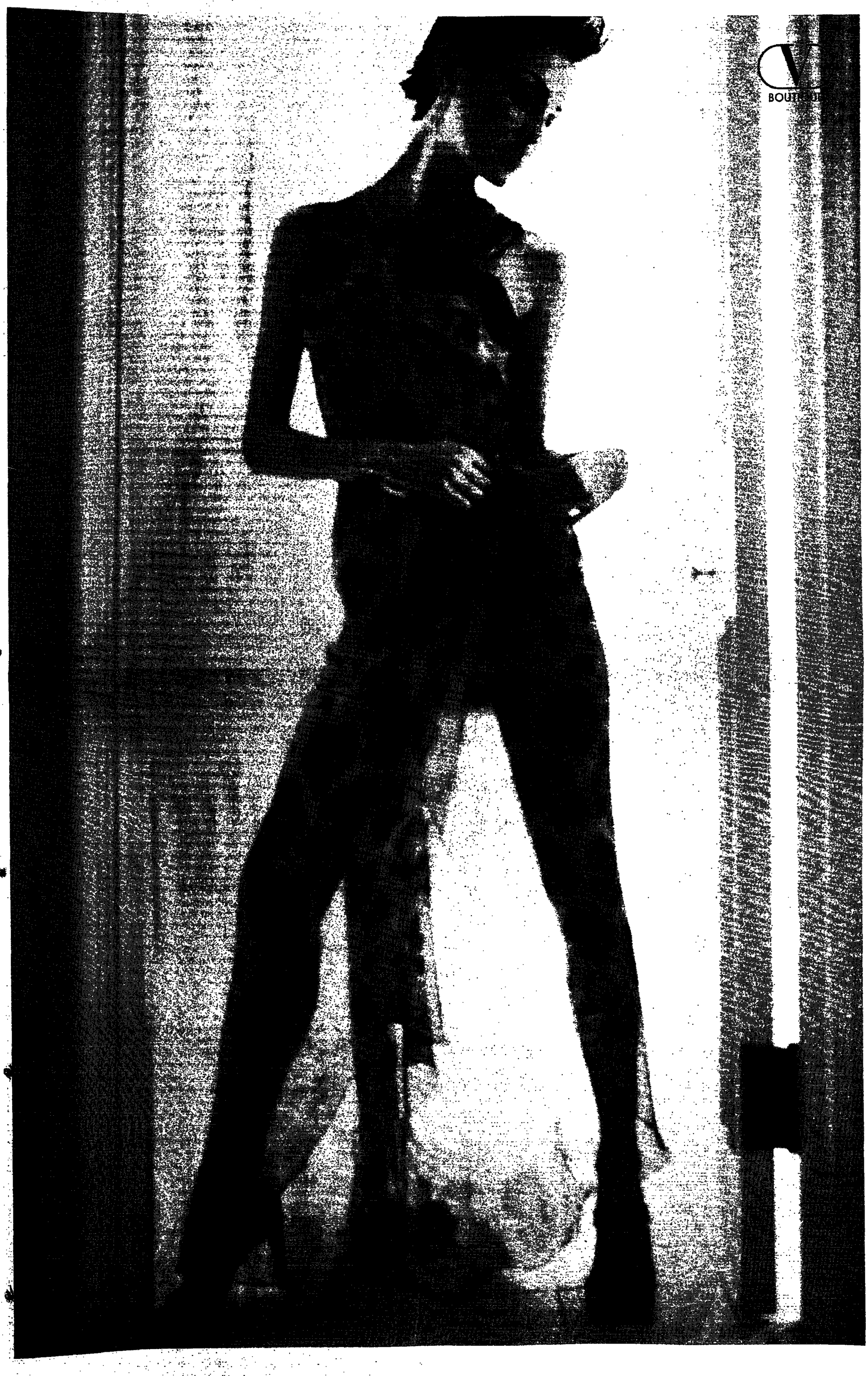

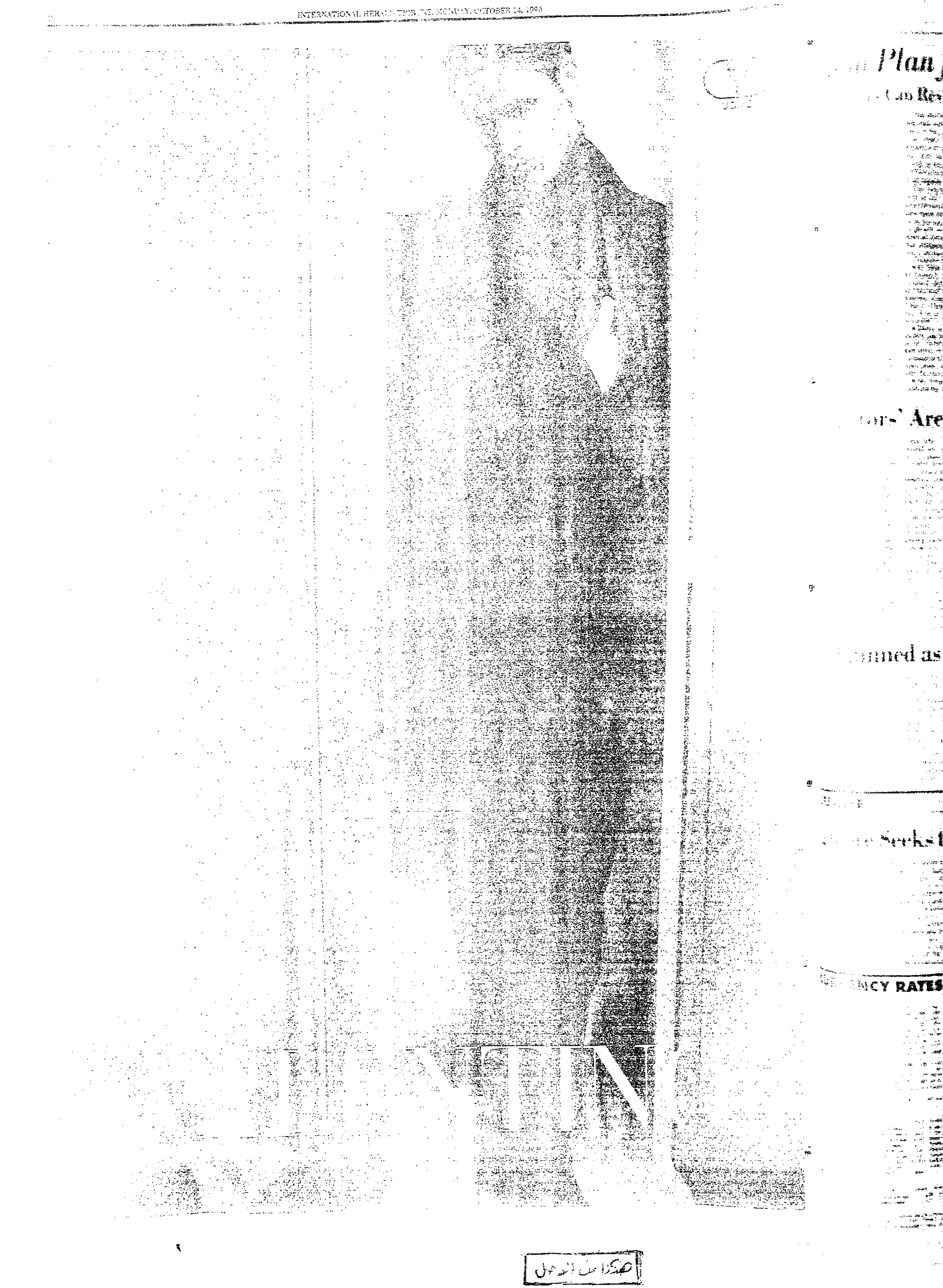

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Pension Plan for the Lucky Few

Top Employees Can Revel in Deferred Compensation

By Christopher Drew and David Cay Johnston
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Companies large and small have been signing up executives and other top employees for a generous tax break that is unavailable to other Americans. Hundreds of thousands of people have become eligible in the past few years at more than 24,000 businesses. At the same time, many companies' rank-and-file employees are being cut out of the pension game.

The deal is simple: Rather than take all their pay, and pay taxes on it, executives let the company hold on to some. The company invests the money, and the executives do not pay taxes on any of it until they take the money years later.

It sounds like the IRA or 401(k) savings plans used by tens of millions of Americans. But this deal excludes ordinary workers and has a special benefits There are no government limits on how much can be put away. Many top executives have put away millions. A lot of companies guarantee high interest rates on the money and throw in a matching contribution.

Just like that, the executive is able to build a much bigger nest egg than people who have to pay taxes immediately, taking greater advantage of the magical compounding power that makes all these plans so attractive.

This executive privilege is known as deferred compensation. Once rarely used, it has soared in popularity in recent years — an unintended consequence of government moves to raise tax rates on high-income Americans, clamp down on executive pay and limit the benefits that executives can receive from regular company pensions.

The practice is spreading quickly, even as half the private work force has no retirement benefits and many companies have been trimming pension benefits for rank-and-file workers. Indeed, its growth represents a threat to a prime tenet of America's retirement policies: that companies offer benefits as fairly and to as many workers as possible.

Consider these facts:

• In 1994-95 alone, the chairman of McDonnell Douglas Corp., J.F. McDonnell, deferred $2.5 million in pay, and Michael H. Jordan of Westinghouse Electric Corp. deferred $1.8 million. John L. Clendenin of BellSouth Corp. has close to $10 million in his deferral accounts.

• There is no ceiling on how much money can be sheltered. One executive alone, Roberto C. Goizueta, the chief executive of Coca-Cola Co., has accumulated $1 billion, most of it in company stock that will not be taxed until after he retires.

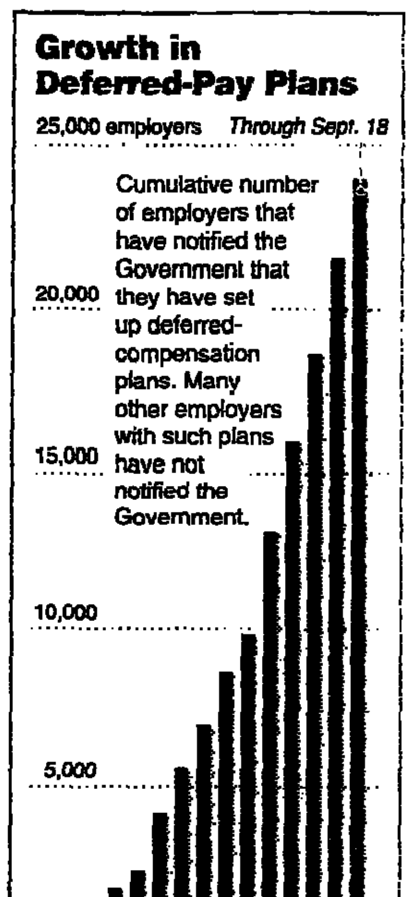
• No longer are just a chosen few capitalizing on this tax break. A growing number of large companies, including Merrill Lynch & Co., International Business Machines Corp. and Tenneco Inc., have recently expanded their plans to include hundreds or thousands of prized employees. Other companies have included middle managers and salespeople making as little as $55,000.

• This is happening with no attention from the government. Top officials at both the Treasury and the Labor departments said they were not aware that there was much growth in deferral plans.

Deferred compensation is perfectly legal and always has been. Still, its growth troubles some people familiar with the arrangements, who say such plans are widening the gap between the American manager and the American worker.

Deene Goodlaw, a lawyer in San Francisco who teaches pension law at the University of California at Berkeley, has prepared hundreds of deferred-compensation plans. She says that some companies are paying for these plans partly by cutting retirement benefits for the rank and file.

She said she quit the tax department of a prestigious law firm after she was directed to prepare a lavish deferred-compensation plan for one company's executives on the same day she was told to draft a plan that allowed the firm to cut most of its lower-paid workers out of its pension plan.



Mexico Lists Bidders For Major Rail Line

U.S. and European Firms Vying

Bloomberg Business News

MEXICO CITY — The Communications and Transportation Ministry has disclosed that three groups have been authorized to bid for Ferrocarril del Noreste SA, considered the crown jewel of Mexico's railroad system, and two other potential bidders have expressed an interest in its sale.

Ferrocarril del Noreste is Mexico's busiest rail line, connecting Mexico City to the U.S. border town of Nuevo Laredo, Texas.

Its tracks also provide access to the Gulf port of Veracruz, Mexico's busiest and largest maritime facility, and to Lazaro Cardenas, a maritime terminal on Mexico's Pacific coast.

Mexico is selling an 80 percent stake in the northeastern railroad. The rest will be sold later in a public offering on Mexico's stock exchange.

The three groups of companies that have received approval to take part in the auction, the government announced Saturday, are a partnership of France's state-run railroad company, Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais, with GEC Alsthom, an Anglo-French engineering company, and the Mexican company Grupo Olmeca SA; the Mexican construction company Empresas ICA Sociedad Controladora SA, along with two U.S. partners — Union Pacific Corp. and SBC Communications Inc. — and a partnership of the Mexican transport company Transportacion Maritima Mexicana SA and its U.S. partner Kansas City Southern Industries Inc.

The U.S.-based Illinois Central Railroad, which is looking for a Mexican partner, has also expressed interest in taking part in the auction.

Grupo Mexico SA, one of Mexico's largest mining companies, is the other company that wants to take part in the process. The company has yet to select a partner, but it is holding negotiations with Illinois Central, South Orient Railroad Co. of Texas and some former executives of Southern Pacific Rail Corp., which merged recently with Union Pacific.

Government officials said these groups might include other partners later in the process. Some companies that are taking a look at Mexico's efforts to sell its rail assets are General Motors Corp., General Electric Co. and Japan's Mitsui & Co., among others.

Bidders interested in buying the 50-year concession for Ferrocarril del Noreste will submit their offers Nov. 29. The bidders will win the concession to operate the rail line and terminals and will buy the company's assets.

The government will open the bids on Dec. 9. The winner will be the company that offers the highest bid, unless the price difference between the first and second bidders is less than 3 percent. The government will also set a minimum price that the bidders must reach.

'Contractors' Are Employees, Court Tells Microsoft

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a decision that could compel companies to grant increased benefits to more workers, a federal appeals court has ordered Microsoft Corp. to pay employee benefits to hundreds of workers who the court found were regular employees, not independent contractors as the company insisted.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in San Francisco cited rulings by the Internal Revenue Service and payroll records to conclude that the workers were not contractors but regular employees and thus entitled to participate in Microsoft's 401(k) retirement-savings plan and buy its shares at a discount just like other employees.

The court said that the workers, who held jobs such as software testers and proofreaders, deserved these benefits even though Microsoft specifically told them when they were hired that they would not be able to take part in the 401(k) plan or stock purchase plan.

Labor lawyers predicted that the opinion, issued last week, would have far-reaching implications, as independent contractors now represent almost 7 percent of the U.S. work force and are being used with increasing frequency, especially in high-technology industries.

In his first sentence in the 2-to-1 decision, Judge Stephen Reinhardt showed his displeasure with the trend among corporations to use independent contractors.

"Large corporations have increasingly adopted the practice of hiring temporary employees or independent contractors as a means of avoiding payment of employee benefits, and thereby increasing their profits," he wrote.

Mark Murray, a Microsoft spokesman, said the company would appeal the decision in the hope that the full panel of judges on the 9th Circuit would rehear the case.

"We do not believe this is the final word on this case," Mr. Murray said. "We believe that we have treated all of our workers fairly."

The appeals court sent the case back to a district court to determine how many workers should get the benefits and how much they should be.

Mr. Murray said it was difficult to determine how much Microsoft would owe if it lost on appeal, because the workers have to invest money of their own in the 401(k) plan and stock-discount plan to enjoy their benefits.

In the case, Microsoft argued that the employees were free-lance workers or independent contractors.

But the court relied on a 1990 decision by the IRS finding that the workers were common-law employees because they worked under close company supervision and often worked inside Microsoft's offices. Microsoft's lawyers argued that despite this finding, the workers did not deserve the 401(k) and stock benefits, because they had been told at the outset that they were contractors and therefore would not receive such benefits.

Microsoft executives argued that the independent contractors had been paid at higher rates than regular employees who did the same work so that they could pay for their own benefits.

Mr. Murray also defended Microsoft's large-scale use of temporary employees and contractors.

"Throughout the software industry, companies use temporary workers and independent contractors because our industry is so cyclical and the demand for product development is cyclical and often drops off," he said. "The alternative is something along the lines of typical manufacturing where you hire and lay off, hire and lay off."

Malaysian Steelmaker Discusses Philippine Sale

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — Wing Tiek Holdings Bhd., a Malaysian steelmaker, has said it holding talks on the sale of its controlling stake in National Steel Corp. of the Philippines.

In an statement to the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange on Saturday, Wing Tiek did not say which company it was talking to or give any indication of how much it may get for its shares in the unprofitable National Steel.

Wing Tiek has a 75 percent stake in National Steel, which it bought from the Manila government in 1994 in one of that country's biggest asset sales.

Trading in shares of Wing Tiek and two other companies controlled by the Malaysian financier Joseph Chong were halted on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange on Friday in anticipation of an announcement.

Wing Tiek has had problems paying for its stake in National Steel, according to the Philippine government, which said it needed help from Marubeni Corp. last month for a payment of 3.93 billion pesos ($149.6 million).

Once Shunned as Too Risky, Smaller Firms Now Are Welcomed at Big Banks

By Roy Furchgott
New York Times Service

When Berc Calgicioglu of Los Angeles wanted a new $30,000 line of credit for his downtown jewelry store, his bank of 14 years put him through the standard rite of borrowing.

In the end, he was turned down. "I was amazed. In 14 years I had never even bounced a check," he said.

Angered, he answered an ad from Bank of America promising a credit line of $50,000. "I filled out a one-page form," he said. "It took five minutes." Fifteen days later, the money was his.

Formerly left to community banks, small-business loans of less than $100,000 are suddenly a fast-growing area for even the largest lenders. Big banks are now courting the kind of borrowers they once ignored, spurred by a change in banking laws and the technological ability to reduce the costs of making such loans.

"We were looking at a large, growing and underserved market, and we felt there must be a business opportunity," said Terri Dial, vice chairman of Wells Fargo & Co.

The market is growing. Dun & Bradstreet Corp. listed a record 770,206 new incorporations last year, up from 647,366 in 1990, a 19 percent increase. At the same time, banks say, big corporate loans and real estate lending have topped out.

While there are no reliable figures on the number of small-business loans, Jerry Bowman, a vice president with Bank of America, said the bank had increased its lending to small businesses.

In California, for example, the bank made 33,000 small-business loans in the first seven months of 1996, compared with 14,700 in all of 1993.

SMALL BUSINESS

Banks have been pushed into small-business lending by a change last year in the Federal Community Reinvestment Act, the law that requires banks to lend money in the areas where they do business.

Under the change, loans to small businesses carry more weight in the ratings that regulators give banks. Those that fail to get a satisfactory rating or better can be blocked in attempts to acquire other banks.

"Small-business lending is good politics and good business for a regulated industry," said Phil Lader, head of the Small Business Administration.

In the past, large lenders had been unwilling to make loans of under $100,000 because the costs of evaluating the loans ate up the profit.

But that was changed by credit scoring, a computer-based data system that assesses loans not by evaluating a business plan but by looking at past debt and weighing other risk factors. It reduces the number of costly in-depth reviews that loan officers must make.

The Small Business Administration uses credit scoring in making its loans, but it is not ready to declare the method a total success. Some members of minority groups have contended that the models treat them unfairly, for instance, but banks say they allow more loans with fewer losses.

CYBERSCAPE

Singapore Seeks to Assure Users on Internet Curbs

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The government of Singapore, anxious not to damage the island state's ambition to become a regional information hub or frighten away potential investors, has moved to reassure users of the Internet that its restrictions on access to cyberspace are confined to pornography.

Under regulations that took effect Sept. 15, Singapore's three officially approved companies that provide entry to the Internet were obliged to install powerful computers to filter requests for information.

The computers, called proxy servers, screen all requests by users and block access to banned sites.

Singapore has vigorously promoted use of the Internet as a key information and business tool for the future. Some 150,000 of its 750,000 households are already on line. It aims to connect the entire population of 3 million by 1999 using an islandwide broadband fiber-optic cable network.

But the new rules provoked fears of censorship among Internet users. Letters to local newspapers expressed concern that the regulations could result in unwarranted interference with free speech.

Late last month, a Singapore man was fined 61,000 Singapore dollars ($43,000) for downloading sex films from the Internet.

Many Singaporeans and foreigners based in the country, including businessmen, saw it as the first step in a government crackdown on the worldwide computerized information exchange system, which has more than 35 million users.

In fact, officials said, the Singapore man prosecuted was brought to court after a police raid on his house in July 1995 as part of an Interpol operation against an international group distributing and exchanging child pornography on the Internet.

The Singapore government has recently sought to reassure Internet users that they are not being monitored.

Goh Liang Kwang, chief executive officer of the Singapore Broadcasting Authority, said that individuals who "accidentally stumble upon" pornographic sites on the Internet need not fear any official action.

He said that the authority was concerned mainly with purveyors and distributors of pornography, adding that he had only asked the three companies providing access to the Internet to block a few dozen high-profile sites, "all of them pornography."

Mr. Goh said that the aim was to control so-called pornographic sites with mass impact, such as Playboy and Penthouse magazines, both of which are banned in Singapore, and Internet sites that broadcast obscene or strongly suggestive materials.

Individuals who 'accidentally stumble upon' pornographic sites on the Internet need not fear any official action.

Still, concerns remain that the new regulations have been drafted in such a way that they could easily be applied more widely.

The authority said in July that in policing the Internet it would "focus on content which may undermine public morals, political stability and religious harmony" in Singapore.

Any person or organization that operates a religious or political site on the Internet from Singapore must register with the authorities.

"This has the effect of encouraging a sense of responsibility because when you broadcast, you can arouse feelings and emotions, particularly where racial, religious and language issues are involved," said George Yeo, Singapore's minister of information and the arts.

He said that the governing party and opposition groups would be required to declare their Internet discussion sites.

"So if they say something libelous, they're going to get sued; if they say something which breaks the law of the land, they'll be hauled into court," he said. "It is a level playing field. There's no censorship. It's just a way to encourage responsibility and accountability."

Mr. Yeo added that businesses would invest in the Internet only if cyberspace was better regulated.

"If we want businessmen to invest in the Internet and develop new software, if we want the banks to come in, if we want the department stores and purveyors of goods and services to make maximum use of it, then there must be a certain predictability" as well as a framework of regulation, laws and property rights, he said. "If we do nothing, then cyberspace will degenerate into a kind of graffiti wall, and legitimate users will be discouraged from accessing it."

Internet address: Cyber-Scape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

CURRENCY RATES

Oct. 11

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7175	2.7065	1.1216	0.3315	0.1127*	—	5.44*	1.3686	1.5385*	1.2895	1.3235*
Brussels	31.485	49.645	20.60	6.0785	2.064*	18.369	—	25.1575	0.2814	23.33	24.435*
Frankfurt	1.5295	2.4094	—	0.2954	0.1005*	0.8917	4.854*	1.221	1.3716*	1.1296	1.1886*
London (a)	1.5745	—	2.4119	8.160	2,394.79	2.7040	48.685	1.976	175.86	2.1295	202.90
Madrid	128.616	202.673	84.129	24.861	8.457*	74.531	4.0034	102.786	115.371*	94.464	—
Milan	1,521.15	2,394.80	994.95	292.65	—	886.39	48.357	1,213.90	13.64	1,124.70	11.836
New York (b)	—	1.5751	1.5307	5.1085	1,523.80	1.7149	31.56	1.253	111.55	1.3622	128.78
Paris	5.1726	8.1525	3.3841	—	0.3401*	3.0177	0.1643	4.1345	4.6408*	3.8159	4.022*
Tokyo	111.38	174.41	72.82	21.55	0.730	64.94	3.5356	89.11	—	82.32	0.8669
Toronto	1.3521	2.1288	0.8831	0.261	0.0886*	0.7875	0.4286*	1.0782	1.2119*	—	1.05*
Zurich	1.255	1.976	0.8193	0.2421	0.0824*	0.7307	3.9771*	—	1.1236*	0.928	0.9736*
1 ECU	1.2571	0.7922	1.916	6.4549	2,009.42	2.1530	39.3177	1.573	140.143	1.7044	162.880
1 SDR	1.44	0.9319	2.2025	7.4501	2,191.02	2.4688	45.3937	1.8039	160.176	1.9441	185.282

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich; other rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	239.79	Mex. peso	7.61	S. Afr. rand	4.5415
Australian $	1.2649	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4409	S. Kor. won	828.80
Austrian sch.	10.758	Hung. forint	159.14	Norw. krone	6.499	Swed. krona	6.5957
Brazil real	1.0305	Indian rupee	35.65	Phil. peso	26.27	Taiwan $	27.48
Chinese yuan	8.3299	Indo. rupiah	2320.75	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.45
Czech koruna	27.14	Irish £	0.6215	Port. escudo	154.65	Turkish lira	93096.5
Danish krone	5.861	Israeli shek.	3.192	Russ. ruble	5427.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3945	Kuw. dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	469.00
Fin. markka	4.5671	Malay. ringg.	2.506	Sing. $	1.4084		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5753	1.5748	1.5745	Japanese yen	110.99	110.52	110.01
Canadian dollar	1.3529	1.3507	1.3481	Swiss franc	1.2477	1.2436	1.2395
Deutsche mark	1.5263	1.5231	1.5201				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Oct. 11

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
A							
B							
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All Those Millions — Now What?

2 Analysts Tell Diana How to Live Like a Queen

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — You are 35, recently divorced and alone for the first time in your adult life. But your settlement has undoubtedly helped cushion the blow: Because you are Diana, Princess of Wales, you have just walked away with $22.5 million, tax-free.

How can Diana manage her assets to finance the things she covets — the luxury vacations, the designer clothes — and to live in the manner to which she has been accustomed?

Estimates of her spending vary, and neither she nor her former in-laws at Buckingham Palace have disclosed figures, but most royal-watchers say that before her divorce, her expenses were as high as $1.2 million a year.

It is true that Diana's housing, a five-bedroom, four-reception-room apartment at Kensington Palace, will continue to be financed by the state, as will, presumably, her health care and personal security. Prince Charles will pay the bills of their two sons, William and Harry, as well as up to $600,000 a year of Diana's private office expenses.

But much of Diana's financial future is in her own hands now, and her new responsibilities, compounded by the trauma of divorce, are heavy. Managing newfound wealth involves careful planning and a long-term approach, say Robert C. Elliott, a senior executive vice president at Bessemer Trust in New York, and Tim Kochis, principal partner of Kochis Fitz Tracy & Gorman of San Francisco.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Kochis were asked by The New York Times to come up with financial plans they might recommend to the princess, were she their client.

"There are emotional issues in these cases, the same as there would be if a widow had suddenly come into a lot of money," Mr. Elliott said. "It's a matter of working with the client so that she understands her finances aren't out of control."

Mr. Kochis said he would assure Diana that she could go on living in style after her divorce. "For most people, the fundamental objective is to be able to maintain their existing life style," he said.

Mr. Elliott's plan supposes that Diana has a life expectancy of about 50 more years and that inflation in Britain will continue to hover around 3 percent a year. If Diana does what many overwhelmed newly rich people fantasize about doing — shoving their cash under a mattress — her fortune would dwindle from $22.5 million to $5 million, in real terms, by the time she reached 85.

"You've got to take a total-return approach toward investing, which emphasizes equity for appreciation to offset the impact of inflation," Mr. Elliott said.

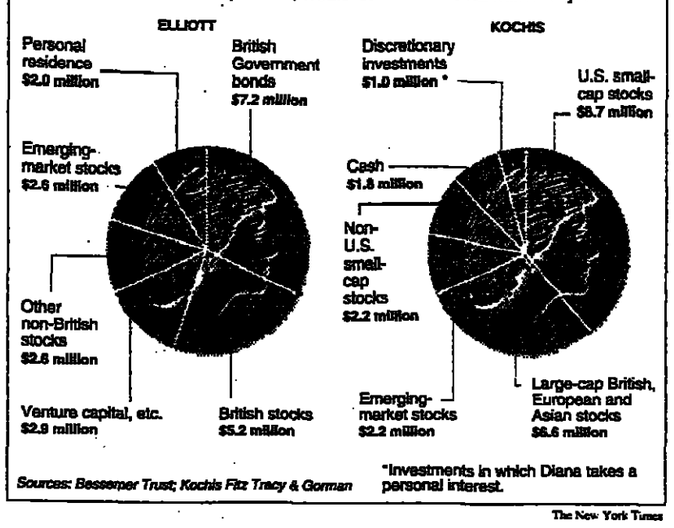
Under Mr. Elliott's plan, 32 percent of Diana's money would be invested in British government bonds, known as gilts, to provide stability and an assured fixed income. A further 46 percent would be invested in equities — half in Britain and the other half divided equally between other developed countries and emerging ones.

Mr. Kochis's plan takes into account Diana's unique position as a royal mother. Not only will all of William's and Harry's needs be taken care of, but William's future job means her own future looks bright.

"If her son is going to be king, she doesn't need to worry about accumulating for a comfortable retirement," he said. But in laying out specific investments, Mr. Kochis assumes that Diana will live self-sufficiently to 90 and that inflation will average 3.5 percent annually. Basically, his plan envisions a small reserve of cash or cash-equivalent investments — say, $1.8 million — from which to draw her expenses, with the rest invested in "globally diversified equities."

Portfolios Fit for a Princess

Two ways for Diana to invest her $22.5 million divorce settlement to maintain her life style. One plan, from Robert C. Elliott of the Bessemer Trust, would produce an annual after-tax income of $635,000; the other, from Tim Kochis, a San Francisco planner, would earn about $1.2 million a year.



Sources: Bessemer Trust; Kochis Fitz Tracy & Gorman

*Investments in which Diana takes a personal interest.

The New York Times

Bundesbank's Pleas Go Unheard

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It's quite a spectacle when such an august institution as the Bundesbank thunders — and the world just yawns.

It has happened before. The bank's president, Karl Otto Poehl, publicly objected to a one-for-one conversion of East German marks for Deutsche marks when the two Germanys were united in 1990 but was overruled by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his special adviser, Hans Tietmeyer, who was on leave from his post as vice president of the central bank.

Now president of the Bundesbank, Mr. Tietmeyer is in a position nearly identical to the one Mr. Poehl was in then, although the subject is different. Mr. Tietmeyer is railing against a loose interpretation of the criteria that West European nations must meet to qualify for membership in the monetary union planned for 1999.

What is identical is the essence of the conflict between the independent central bank, whose mission is to safeguard the stability of the currency, and the government, which has the responsibility of establishing the value of the currency. It boils down to political exigency versus economic orthodoxy.

With bond markets on Europe's periphery nearly running riot on the prospects that Italy and Spain might qualify as founding members of the monetary union — which would drive their high long-term interest rates sharply down to nearly the German level — Mr. Tietmeyer went public twice last week to try to damp such expectations. On Tuesday, he warned against a "breathless short-term effort with one-off results, quickly cobbled together" that would be "heavily punished" by the market.

The message went unheeded. Bond prices in Italy and Spain continued to score sharp gains, driving the difference in yields relative to German levels to record lows. On Friday, with most bond markets suffering from profit-taking, Mr. Tietmeyer repeated his criticism of accounting gimmicks making it possible for candidate countries to claim they are fulfilling the entry criteria. He said he regarded "plastic surgery" that appeared aimed at improving countries' balance sheets at the deadline for qualifying with "some skepticism."

At the same time, Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany reiterated Bonn's oft-stated line that "adherence to the criteria has absolute priority over the date." He said that "the Maastricht treaty sets upper limits for new borrowing and for the outstanding government debt" and added that "only those who keep to these limits may take part" in the monetary union.

But the apparent view in financial markets is that actions speak louder than words. The difficulty Bonn is having fulfilling the criteria and the absence of any criticism of France's budgetary legerdemain to get its 1997 deficit down to the required 3 percent of gross domestic product feed doubts that the entry criteria will be strictly applied, given the political determination to not delay the start-up date.

Moreover, financial analysts contend, with inflation subdued and no immediate prospect of a tightening of monetary policy in the bellwether U.S. or German markets, investors stretching to maximize income will continue to be attracted to the higher-yielding bond markets in Southern Europe and Scandinavia.

"Yield is king," said Malcolm Roberts, an analyst in London for Credit Suisse. Avinash Persaud of J. P. Morgan concurred. But both analysts said the bond sell-off late last week could signal a pause in any further movement of yields toward German levels.

Libya Says UN Sanctions Are Taking 'Tragic' Toll

Reuters

CAIRO — Libya said over the weekend that sanctions imposed by the United Nations had cost the country $19 billion and figured in as many as 21,000 deaths in the past three and a half years.

A report to the Arab League by Libya's Foreign Ministry said most of the victims were patients who had needed urgent medical treatment abroad.

The UN banned flights in and out of Libya starting in April 1992 because the country had refused to surrender for trial two Libyan men accused of blowing up a Pan American airliner over the Scottish town of Lockerbie in December 1988.

The Cairo office of the official Libyan press agency, JANA, issued a summary of the Libyan report Saturday, which covered the period to the end of 1995.

"The blockade made it impossible to send abroad about 16,000 urgent chronic medical cases which it was difficult to treat in local hospitals and health centers," the report said. Most of these people subsequently died "in tragic and cruel conditions," it said.

Agriculture was the hardest-hit sector, with losses put at $5.9 billion because of unexported surplus goods.

SHORT COVER

Time Warner Wins New York Suit

NEW YORK — Time Warner Inc. has won a lawsuit to stop New York City from making room on the company's cable system for the Fox News Channel and Bloomberg Information Television.

A U.S. district judge ruled Friday that Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's administration, which has sided with Rupert Murdoch's Fox in a bitter fight with Time Warner, would be violating laws that prevented the local government from controlling cable programming.

Time Warner owns Turner Broadcasting, the parent of the Cable News Network and a rival to the Fox news channel.

Australian Treasury Deputy Quits

CANBERRA (AFP) — Jim Short, Australia's assistant treasurer, resigned Sunday, caught up in a dispute over holding highly profitable banking shares.

Prime Minister John Howard announced that Mr. Short had quit and replaced him with Rod Kemp.

Mr. Short, who sits in the Senate, had overlooked a ministerial requirement to divest himself of shares as well as the fact that a family company held nearly 50,000 Australian dollars ($39,500) of shares in Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. The shares had appreciated about 20 percent since Mr. Short became assistant treasurer March 11.

Deutsche Telekom-Kirch Tie?

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — Deutsche Telekom AG, owner of Germany's largest cable-television network, and Kirch Group, the Munich-based media and entertainment company, are moving closer to cooperation in pay television, German media reports said Sunday.

The two companies have had "very constructive talks," Gottfried Zmeck, head of digital pay TV for Kirch, told the weekly Welt am Sonntag.

Separately, Deutsche Telekom's chief executive, Ron Sommer, told the magazine Focus that cooperation with Kirch was a strong possibility.

Prince Pegged for Princess Hotels

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Fairmont Hotel Management Ltd. of the United States, or its wealthy part-owner Prince Walid ibn Talal of Saudi Arabia, is expected to bid for Lonrho PLC's Princess hotel chain, analysts said.

Fairmont is owned 50 percent by Swig Investment in San Francisco and 50 percent by Prince al-Walid, who is seeking to strengthen his foothold in the U.S. market.

Lonrho recently abandoned plans to sell shares in the Princess and Metropole hotel chains, deciding instead to sell the hotels outright.

For the Record

The Export-Import Bank of Japan said it wanted to make a study of the Philippines' economic reforms to serve as a guide to other countries. *(AFP)*

Banks Change Tune Over Foreign CDs

By Laura Pedersen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Suppose you want to diversify your portfolio by investing in foreign currency and wonder whether any U.S. bank would sell you, for instance, a certificate of deposit in Australian dollars.

"Foreign CDs?" an assistant vice president at a bank here replied recently. "No, definitely not here. Have you checked the import section of Tower Records?"

His humor was not unjustified. Because American banks have computers that are typically programmed to operate only in American dollars, "most don't want the hassle" of offering investments in other currencies, said Hanspeter Walder, head of private banking at Swiss Bank Corp. in New York.

But some banks have decided otherwise. Two are Citibank, which has a $25,000 minimum for such investments, and Mark Twain Bank of St. Louis, a pioneer in the field, with a $10,000 minimum.

In addition, though their minimums are often lofty, American branches of European institutions such as Swiss Bank and Deutsche Bank often offer CDs as well as bonds and money-market funds in other currencies.

The globalizing economy and the move toward a single currency in Europe may lead more American bankers and others to rethink their reluctance to get into the international CD swim.

"In 10 years," said Ira Weiss, a vice president at Merrill Lynch, "everyone will have multicurrency capability. They'll have to."

There are some signs of growth. Merrill Lynch & Co. recently announced a

INVESTING

program in which investors, for a $50,000 minimum, can buy CDs in six major currencies.

Some international CDs carry penalties for early withdrawal, while others such as Citibank's do not allow withdrawals before the maturity date. As with dollar CDs, they generally pay higher rates of interest for larger amounts, but the basic interest rate also varies with the currency.

Citibank offers CDs in Australian, British, Canadian, French, German, Japanese, New Zealand and Swiss currencies as well as in European Currency Units.

Mark Twain has a broader menu, offering CDs in any tradable currency, from the Thai baht or Czech koruna to Russian Treasury bills denominated in rubles. Its $10,000 minimum applies only to six major currencies; for the others, the minimum is $20,000.

But just because an investment is there doesn't mean a person should buy it. Mr. Weiss stressed that international CDs were not at all like the safe domestic variety that most Americans are familiar with.

If the dollar strengthens, for example, or if the currency in which your CDs are denominated weakens, the movement may erase much or all your interest earnings, and can even leave you with a loss.

That is another reason that most banks try to discourage smaller, unsophisticated investors with their high minimum amounts and recommend that affluent investors put only a small part of their portfolios into the investments.

Still, international CDs can provide diversification to a portfolio. They can also serve as a hedge against a falling dollar, or as a speculative play.

"It's a calculated risk," Neil J. George Jr., Mark Twain's chief economist, cautioned, "and one can lose."

China Auto Sector Ails

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — Just months after new government policies offered a ray of hope to China's troubled auto sector, manufacturers are once again mumbling gloomy sales forecasts, a report said Sunday.

The much-heralded new policies have been slow in coming, with banks ordered to tread warily in offering installment plans to buyers, regulations banning regional protectionism being ignored and car owners still facing exorbitant taxes.

According to the China Daily Business Weekly, the current atmosphere is very different from that prevailing a month ago, when government and industry officials were lauding the new installment purchase plan launched by two of the country's largest banks.

The policy was hailed as giving a much-needed transfusion to the domestic car industry, which had been mired in a long sales slump.

"Additional loans from commercial banks for installment purchase of automobiles, started a few months ago, have been halted," the newspaper quoted one industry official as saying.

Under the original installment plan, borrowers were required to open a deposit account in the bank with no less than 30 percent of the total vehicle cost. The loan was then approved once the bank was convinced of the applicant's repayment ability.

Protectionist regulations passed by regional authorities banning economy cars and other vehicles manufactured in other provinces remain effective, in defiance of new rules.

Beefless McDonald's Comes to New Delhi

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — McDonald's first Indian restaurant, and its first in the world with no beef on the menu, opened Sunday in New Delhi with a traditional Hindu ceremony and a rush of enthusiastic customers.

O.P. Sahani, a 75-year-old retired civil servant, said he had traveled 90 miles (145 kilometers) from Vrindavan to show his support for efforts by McDonald's to do business with India.

"They have not brought raw materials from overseas," Mr. Sahani said, proudly wearing a red-and-yellow McDonald's cap.

Some customers did not seem especially interested that the mutton for Maharaja Macs had come from Indian sheep, the potatoes for the fries from Indian farms and the Coke from an Indian bottler.

"As long as the food's good, I don't care," said Pankresh Mathur, 19. He, his brother and two cousins were crowded around a table showing the rest of the diners how quickly a Maharaja Mac could be consumed.

Other foreign restaurants in India, including the U.S.-based Pizza Hut and Kentucky Fried Chicken, have been targets of demonstrations and vandalism organized by opponents of foreign investment in the consumer sector. There were no protests at McDonald's Sunday.

Vikram Bakshi, an Indian real-estate executive who had formed a partnership with McDonald's to open the New Delhi outlet, was serving mutton because 80 percent of his countrymen are Hindu, a religion whose adherents do not eat beef and believe cows are a sacred symbol of the source of life.

The menu also featured rice-based vegetable burgers — flavored with peas, carrots, red pepper, beans, coriander and other spices. Vegetable McNuggets were bite-sized, unspiced versions of the vegetable patties.

Mr. Bakshi broke a coconut on the threshold of his restaurant, and his wife and three daughters lit incense Sunday, a ritual to ask Hindu gods to bless the new venture. Mr. Sahani, a strict vegetarian, praised the vegetable burgers but advised Mr. Bakshi to improve the fried potatoes. He called the fries "too soft."

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Underwriters Decline to Ease Rescheduling

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With international bonds from high-risk emerging countries running at flood levels — and the prospect of more, with Russia poised for its first offering — the leading underwriters of new issues have agreed to ignore an official request to modify contracts to *facilitate a rescheduling of the debt,* should it ever be needed.

The request was formulated by the Group of Ten, made up of major industrialized countries, in April. As a follow-up to the official bailout of *private holders of Mexican debt in 1995,* finance ministers and central bank governors suggested changes in contract terms that would make it possible for sovereign borrowers to suspend debt payments "in certain exceptional cases" to resolve a financial crisis.

As international bonds are typically bearer instruments, which do not entail identification of the holder, the officials recommended that contracts provide for collective representation of debtholders in the event of a crisis and that qualified majority voting replace the now standard unanimous vote needed to alter contract conditions.

It is this very difficulty in identifying holders of bearer paper and the improbability of ever getting unanimous agreement that enabled bondholders to emerge unscathed from the debt crisis of the early 1980s that savaged international banks. But in emerging from that crisis, developing countries have transformed the bulk of their debt into bonds, making it virtually certain that any future payments crisis will require the approval of bondholders.

As the April recommendation from the Group of Ten stated, the "evolution of contractual arrangements between sovereign borrowers and their creditors needs to be a market-led process."

But the International Primary Market Association, the organization representing banks that arrange and underwrite new issues and oversee the contract language, says its members oppose any change in wording that would enhance the possibility of a borrower defaulting. The association's chairman, Jean-Pierre Wellens of Banque Bruxelles Lambert, said in an interview that adding such contract language could only "destabilize what is now a flourishing market."

'We believe we shouldn't introduce a major weakness into a flourishing market.'

In the first three-quarters of this year, borrowers from developing countries sold a record $65 billion of international bonds. In a low-inflation environment where high-grade medium-term government and corporate debt yields barely more than 6 percent, investors striving to maximize income have lowered risk standards in return for coupon payments that are several percentage points above benchmark rates.

For example, the Russian issue, expected to be as large as $500 million and with a maturity possibly as long as five years, is expected to pay about 400 basis points, or four percentage points, more than comparably dated U.S. government notes. Russia last week was rated Ba-2 by Moody's, two levels below investment grade, and BB-minus by Standard & Poor's, three rungs below investment grade, but both ratings were higher than many had expected.

After the central government, the Moscow municipality is also expected *to come to the market for as much as* $300 million, then St. Petersburg. Other expected new borrowers include Pakistan and Croatia.

Mr. Wellens said underwriters agreed that requiring unanimous consent to modify a contract was unrealistic and that no single investor should have the power to block a renegotiation of terms. But he said bankers were unable to agree on what amount should constitute the qualified majority sought by the Group of Ten.

Summarizing the bankers' view concerning an allowance for renegotiation, Mr. Wellens said:

"We believe that when a borrower signs a contract, he commits himself to repay the full amount. We believe we shouldn't introduce a major weakness into a flourishing market."

In Bonds, Many See Room for More Gains

Spotlight to Fall on CPI Report

Bridge News

NEW YORK — Friday's economic news relieved the worst of the Treasury market's worries about inflation and economic growth and seemed to pave the way for higher bond prices this week.

But traders said that, although producer prices showed only a modest rise of 0.2 percent in September, many market participants were still cautious before Wednesday's report on the consumer price index for last month. The 30-year Treasury bond yield, which had been rising all week, reflecting falling prices for bonds, turned around Friday to end at 6.84 percent, still up from 6.74 percent a week earlier.

The market's decline over the first four days of the week was accompanied by endless fretting about inflation, as traders focused on some high-end forecasts for September producer prices, and bonds rose Friday on relief that the index came in roughly in line with expectations. But traders said there was still enough concern about inflation that the consumer price report will be the main event this week.

The consensus forecast calls for an increase of 0.3 percent in the September CPI and in its core rate, which excludes food and energy costs. But some economists warned that the readings could be raised by housing, apparel and transportation prices.

Gary Schlossberg, a senior economist at Wells Fargo & Co., said he agreed with the consensus forecast of a 0.3 percent rise but said such a reading would be "at the *upper* edge of what's acceptable" to the market, which is trying to anticipate the mood of the inflation-fighters at the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Schlossberg also said he expected the report on *housing* starts, due Thursday, to show a reading of 1.5 million units annually, slightly down from August but still a strong performance.

He said those numbers would be "neutral to negative" *for the market,* leaving it vulnerable to technical developments, particularly the level *of corporate* bond issuance.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

David Glen, a portfolio manager at Scudder Stevens & Clark, said the fact that the market's rally on the weak U.S. unemployment report of Oct. 4 fizzled out last week had left participants "a little bit hesitant" and agreed that heavy corporate issuance could limit the Treasury market's gains.

But he said he was still bullish on bonds and pointed out that none of the negative numbers that bond traders had been worrying about last week had materialized.

But he said a break to significantly higher prices and lower yields was still not widely expected, with many traders operating on the assumption that bonds will stay in a trading range through year-end.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Oct. 11. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Australian Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
247 Sweden	zero	10/05/99	77.7575	8.7300

Belgian Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
222 Belgium	7	05/15/06	106.6300	6.5600
236 Belgium	10	08/02/00	119.1400	8.3900

British Pound

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
158 Morgan Gty	7½	12/30/03	101.5000	7.6400
231 Hanson Trust	10	04/18/06	111⅛	8.9800
250 Mt Charlotte Inv	6	07/31/99	130.0000	4.6200

Canadian Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
116 Canada	6	03/15/98	101.8820	5.8900
235 Canada	7	12/01/06	98.2654	7.1200

Danish Krone

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
3 Denmark	8	03/15/06	108.5500	7.3700
24 Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.3900	8.2300
25 Denmark	7	11/15/07	100.5500	6.9600
29 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.5500	6.8300
35 Denmark	8	11/15/01	110.5500	7.2400
39 Denmark	8	05/15/03	109.5700	7.3000
41 Denmark	9	11/15/00	113.6300	7.9200
52 Denmark	7	11/10/24	92.4500	7.5700
55 Denmark	7	02/15/98	104.0300	6.7300
56 Denmark	7	12/15/04	103.0500	6.7900
72 Denmark	6	12/10/99	103.5600	5.7900
73 Denmark	6	11/15/02	101.0200	5.9400
132 Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.4800	5.8000
223 Denmark Tbills	zero	07/01/97	97.4659	3.6100

Deutsche Mark

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	101.8300	6.1400
2 Germany	5	05/21/01	101.4300	4.9300
4 Germany	8	01/21/02	113.5500	7.0500
5 Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.5325	6.2800
6 Germany	6	01/05/06	100.0075	6.0000
7 Germany	5¼	08/22/00	104.4300	5.5100
9 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.2200	6.4700
10 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.45	7.5100
12 Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.0840	3.5000
13 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	102.4271	5.1300
14 Germany	6	02/16/06	100.0400	6.0000
15 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.40	7.2100
16 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.6200	6.7300
17 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.5150	6.7900
18 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	102.2125	5.0100
20 Germany	8	07/22/02	113.6700	7.0400
22 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	92.9240	6.7300
23 Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.5900	7.4200
26 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.9500	6.2500
27 Germany	6	09/15/03	103.0100	5.8200
28 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	114.5067	7.3100
30 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.2900	6.9000
32 Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	104.6100	6.0900
33 Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.5350	6.7900
34 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.9600	6.5400
36 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114.5717	7.6400
38 Treuhand	5⅜	09/24/98	103.9000	5.4100
40 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.9400	5.6000
42 Germany	5¼	08/20/98	104.0300	5.5300
43 Treuhand	6¼	05/13/04	106.0100	6.3700
44 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	110.3580	6.6800
45 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.5133	6.1600
48 Germany	9	10/20/00	115.9300	7.7600
49 Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.9667	6.0800
50 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.6000	6.4500
51 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	104.3950	5.8700
53 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.4333	6.4000
54 Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	106.2500	6.0000
57 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.3300	6.1700
58 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.2600	7.1900
60 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.7300	7.6700
61 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.9100	6.3100
62 Germany	9	01/22/01	116.3925	7.7300
64 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.8800	4.8600
66 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	103.2650	6.0500
68 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.3200	6.7100
70 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	103.8200	7.9500
75 Germany	7	01/13/00	108.4740	6.4500
76 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.9000	5.9000
79 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	102.3600	5.8600
80 Germany	5¾	11/20/97	102.2100	5.1400
81 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.5100	5.8000
82 Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.8533	7.4700
84 Germany	8	09/22/97	104.4100	7.6600
92 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.9400	6.5900
93 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.3700	5.0800
94 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.5500	5.1200
96 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.1300	6.5300
99 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	106.0600	6.3600
101 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.6800	6.2700
103 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.0300	6.9700
106 Germany	6	06/20/16	92.8000	6.4700
111 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	106.0500	5.8900
119 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.1000	6.3600
120 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.5400	6.4500
123 Venezuela	10¼	10/04/03	105.4000	9.7200
124 Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	101.3700	8.2600
135 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.7100	5.4900
138 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.7100	5.7900
139 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.8900	4.8600
149 Germany	8	03/20/97	102.0800	7.8400
152 Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	99.2042	2.9600
155 Mitsubishi Fin	zero	01/13/97	98.6319	5.3200
164 TVA	6⅜	09/18/06	99.5681	6.4000
166 Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	101.9100	6.2600
169 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.6800	5.4900
172 Germany	5¾	02/22/99	103.8000	5.1800
176 Germany	2.848	09/30/04	99.0800	2.8700
177 BGB Fin Ireland	5⅛	10/04/01	97.9864	5.4900
186 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.9900	6.4300
194 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.8000	6.0200
200 Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	101.2000	5.0900
205 Italy	7⅛	02/10/98	104.8700	6.9100
212 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.1400	5.6300
218 Credit Local	5⅜	10/09/01	100.8819	5.3300
220 Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	102.6000	5.3600
224 Germany	6⅞	08/14/98	105.0700	6.0700
229 KFW	6	02/09/06	98.9300	6.0600
232 Germany	6⅞	01/20/98	103.7600	6.1400
242 Sweden	zero	03/18/97	98.6961	3.0400
243 Mexico	8⅛	09/10/04	100.3000	8.1000
244 German States	6¼	08/21/06	100.2900	6.2300

Dutch Guilder

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
31 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.7700	5.9700
46 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	100.8000	5.9500
67 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.8900	5.5900
83 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	116.8600	7.4900
89 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	110¾	6.7700
100 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.3000	7.1600
102 Netherlands	6¼	11/15/05	106.0300	6.3700
107 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	118.5500	7.1700
108 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	101.0500	5.6900
114 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111.8000	6.7100
126 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	107.8000	6.4900
131 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	112.8500	6.8700
142 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	117.6000	7.0200
143 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.5300	7.7200
144 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.2000	6.1200
148 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.3500	6.5200
153 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	112.3000	7.3500
163 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115.2100	7.8100
173 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117¾	7.0400
183 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	109.0000	6.4200
192 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	109.9000	6.6000
197 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	107.6000	6.5100
199 Netherlands	7	08/15/99	108.0500	6.4800
217 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	110.6000	7.0100
221 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	109.0000	6.8800
227 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	114.9500	7.1800
230 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.1000	6.1800
233 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	106.6500	6.3300
246 Netherlands	9	07/01/00	115.45	7.8000
249 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.90	7.4000

ECU

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
90 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	114¼	7.9500
97 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.3200	4.9300
110 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.3750	6.9200
112 France OAT	6	04/25/04	100.3000	5.9800
122 France OAT	7	04/25/06	104.8300	6.6800
127 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.4350	7.6600
129 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	113.9200	7.2400
140 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.4700	8.3000
150 UK Tbills	zero	12/12/96	99.3325	3.8900
179 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	103.5600	5.7900
185 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	104.1000	6.9600
209 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2400	5.2400
210 EIB	10	01/24/01	117⅝	8.4800
219 France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.3300	7.4000
248 Italy	4⅞	07/31/98	100.2300	4.5500

Finnish Markka

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
171 Finland	7¼	04/18/06	105.1305	6.9000

French Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
151 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.8500	5.5900
168 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	15.40	7.3000
184 France OAT	7¾	04/25/06	109.8200	6.6000
238 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	99.3000	5.5400

Irish Punt

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
157 Ireland	8	08/18/06	106.7622	7.4900
237 Ireland	6½	10/18/01	99.3753	6.5400

Italian Lira

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
146 Italy	9½	02/01/06	108.9100	8.7200
181 Italy	10½	07/15/98	105.0000	10.0000
191 Italy	9½	02/01/01	106.9000	8.8900
213 World Bank	zero	10/03/11	30.4638	8.2500

Japanese Yen

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
182 EIB	3	09/20/06	101.2500	2.9600
190 Sakura Fin.	0.75	10/01/01	107.3885	0.7000
193 EIB	3.08	07/04/06	102.0299	3.0200
226 Fannie Mae	2	12/20/99	102.1250	1.9600
228 Exim Bk Japan	4⅜	10/01/03	112	3.9100

New Zealand Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
234 New Zealand	8	07/15/98	100.0880	7.9900

Spanish Peseta

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
121 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	105.6870	7.9500
130 Spain	8.80	04/30/06	106.6360	8.2500
188 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	111.8700	9.0300
196 Spain	10.15	01/31/06	115.4570	8.7900
207 Spain	9.90	10/31/98	106.1910	9.3200

Swedish Krona

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
71 Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.7200	9.8500
78 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	113.5300	9.0300
105 Sweden	6	02/09/05	93.2100	6.4400
165 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	118.1000	8.6800
201 Sweden	13	06/15/01	126.4900	10.2800
239 Sweden Tbills	zero	03/19/97	98.0169	4.5000

U.S. Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
8 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	77.1150	5.8400
11 Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	84.3100	7.8579
19 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	88.2500	7.3700
21 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	59.8800	8.7700
37 Britain	5¾	10/04/01	99.7700	5.3874
47 Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	84.0000	7.8900
59 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/12	76.6200	8.5600
63 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	101.8750	11.2900
65 Brazil 910.0	6⅝	01/01/01	96.8800	6.9000
69 Brazil par Zl	5	04/15/24	63.0254	7.9300
74 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	72.0000	9.3800
77 Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/11	45.9101	14.5700
85 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	77.4400	8.3900
86 Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	103.1351	11.0300
87 Mydfa Trust	6⅞	09/15/07	84.6500	8.1217
88 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	43.1200	7.5400
91 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	59.3699	5.0500
95 Argentina	11	10/09/06	100.0000	11.0000
98 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	70.8800	8.8200
104 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	70.8800	8.8200
109 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/09	82.8800	7.9200
113 Hokuriku El Pwr	7	10/03/01	101.3750	6.9100
115 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	81.8645	4.5800
117 App Global Fin	9.727	10/04/01	99.6250	9.7600
118 Argentina	5.445	04/01/01	118.8000	4.5836
125 Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	76.9440	5.2000
128 Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/24	51.0000	13.1100
133 World Bank	6⅜	08/21/06	99.0000	6.6900
134 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	95.3750	4.7200
136 World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	100.1250	6.3700
137 Mexico	7⅝	08/06/01	100.1300	7.6800
141 Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	67.0785	9.6900
145 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	92.2500	7.4500
147 Mexico A	6.398	12/31/19	85.2500	7.5100
154 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	72.0000	9.3800
156 Philippines Fix	8¾	10/07/16	98.2500	8.9100
159 Mexico B	6.391	12/31/19	85.2500	7.5000
160 Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	85.2500	7.5700
161 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	32.8491	6.8500
162 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	65.2500	9.5800
167 Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	97.7800	6.7800
170 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	89.1250	9.4000
174 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	53.4481	5.1500
175 Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	74.4400	8.6500
178 Brazil C bond	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
180 Venantius	5.363	01/23/99	99.8400	5.3700
187 Canada	6¾	08/28/06	99.3500	6.7900
189 World Bank	8⅝	10/01/99	106.7500	7.8500
195 Italy	7	09/18/01	101.5000	6.9000
198 Canada	6½	05/30/01	100.5500	6.4600
202 Sweden	zero	03/27/97	97.4287	5.5800
203 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	102.5000	6.9500
204 Cregem	zero	01/02/97	98.1751	8.1300
206 Venezuela S.A	6⅝	03/18/07	86.2500	7.6812
208 World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	104.8750	7.2700
211 Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	95.8800	6.7100
214 World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	102.7500	6.9300
215 Britain	6¾	07/19/01	101.1250	6.6700
216 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	96.2500	4.6800
225 Thailand Hsing	5.727	10/04/01	99.3400	5.7600
240 Swiss Bank Ldn	5.42	12/27/96	99.4032	5.4500
241 ABN AMRO	6½	12/30/98	100.3000	6.4800
245 Spintab	5½	05/20/98	99.9250	5.5000

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Allied Irish Banks	$150	2006	0.30	99.963	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2001. Fees 0.40%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Angkasa Marketing	$105	1999	1¼	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $500,000. (Sanwa Int'l Finance.)
Household Bank (Nevada)	$300	2003	⅛	99.757	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Mufialand Finance	$100	1999	2¼	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $100,000. (J.P Morgan Securities.)
Societe Generale	$250	perpt	⅝	99.74	—	Interest will be 0.625 over 3-month Libor until 2006, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2 over. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $100,000. Increased from $220 million. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Hypothekenbank in Essen	DM1,000	2001	libor	100.20	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerzbank.)
Annington Finance Nbr 1	£354.1	2006	libor	99.73	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Sinking fund to start in April 1997. Fees 0.375%. Denominations £10,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Rolling Stock Finance 1	£545.2	—	libor	100.00	—	Issue split into 7 tranches, with maturities ranging from 1998 to 2004; interest will be from 0.04 to 0.50 over 1-month Libor and average lifes will be from 1 to 6½ years. Fees not disclosed. (UBS.)
Dresdner Finance	ITL200,000	2001	¼	100.12	—	Below 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.87. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Sanwa Finance Aruba	Y20,000	2006	0.20	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.20 over 3-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.70 over. Private placement in denominations of 100 million yen. Fees 0.30%. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Companhia Hering Brazil	$100	2004	12	99.818	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at 98¼ in 1999. Fees 1¼%. Denominations $10,000. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
LB Rheinland Pfalz	$200	2000	6¼	101.074	99.30	Reoffered at 99.674. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare-Govett.)
Mufialand Finance	$100	2001	9⅛	99.775	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Denominations $100,000. (J.P Morgan Securities.)
Pemex	$300	1999	7¾	99.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (UBS.)
Petrobras	$125	2001	8¾	99.88	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
Petrobras	$250	2006	10	99.78	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
Petronas	$600	2001	6⅝	99.615	99.49	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. Denominations $100,000. CS First Boston.)
Petronas	$800	2006	7⅛	99.795	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.)
Petronas	$500	2026	7⅝	98.645	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.)
Wachovia Bank of North Carolina	$250	2008	7	99.706	98.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Deutsche Finance	DM500	2026	zero	13.20	—	Yield 7.15%. Noncallable. Proceeds 131.2 million marks. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1.5 billion marks. Fees 0.60%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
DSL Bank	DM300	2000	4½	101.88	99.85	Reoffered at 99.955. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Commerzbank.)
European Investment Bank	DM1,000	2026	zero	13.73	—	Yield 6.84%. Noncallable. Proceeds 137 million marks. Fees 0.30%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
KFW	DM1,500	2003	5½	99.422	98.90	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Mexico	DM500	2004	8⅛	100.10	—	Interest will be 8⅛% until 2001, when issue is redeemable at par, thereafter 10⅛%. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1.5 billion marks. Fees 2⅛%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Montreal Urban Community	DM150	2006	6¼	101.16	90.78	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.)
Philip Morris	DM300	2002	5⅝	101.81	99.45	Reoffered at 99.51. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Dresdner Bank.)
UBS Finance	DM150	2001	2½	91.80	98.10	Reoffered at 90¼. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (UBS.)
Annington Finance Nbr 1	£180.4	2011	7¾	99.269	—	Quarterly. Sinking fund to start in 2007. Fees 0.625%. Denominations £10,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Annington Finance Nbr 1	£369.3	2021	8	99.218	—	Quarterly. Sinking fund to start in 2012. Fees 0.625%. Denominations £10,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Bradford & Bingley Building Society	£125	2011	8⅜	99.719	—	Callable at par in 2006, when coupon may be reset. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £100,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Dresdner Finance	£150	2001	7⅛	101.348	—	Reoffered at 99.723. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞% (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
BGB Finance (Ireland)	FF1,500	2002	5¼	101.07	99.13	Reoffered at 99.47. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
Dresdner Finance	FF2,000	2008	6¼	101.444	99.90	Reoffered at 99.794. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
European Investment Bank	FF1,000	2004	6⅛	104.573	—	Reoffered at 102.998. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 6 billion francs. Fees 1⅞%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
LVMH	FF1,500	2002	5¼	100.76	—	Reoffered at 99.21. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Lyonnais.)
DSL Bank	ITL200,000	2006	8	101.485	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
European Investment Bank	ITL500,000	2006	7⅞	101.142	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	ITL200,000	2001	7½	101.675	99.82	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
BNG Bank	DF1,500	2006	6⅛	101.575	99.62	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Rabobank Int'l.)
Depfa Finance	DF200	2001	5	101¼	99.50	Reoffered at 99.65. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Rabobank Int'l.)
Credit Local de France	DK500	2003	6⅛	101.85	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Bruxelles Lambert.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	DK4,000	2026	zero	11.00	10.45	Yield 7.64%. Reoffered at 10.55. Noncallable. Proceeds 438 million kroner. Fees 0.55%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Australian Industry Development Corp.	Aus$200	2000	7	101.47	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Toronto-Dominion Bank.)
Swedish Export Credit	Aus$230	1998	6.03	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.30%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Samsung Trading	Y12,000	1999	1½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,969.38	5,992.86	-0.39
DJ Util.	221.49	221.91	-0.19
DJ Trans.	2,075.89	2,102.14	-1.25
S & P 100	677.30	676.97	+0.05
S & P 500	700.66	701.46	-0.11
S & P Ind	828.07	818.45	+1.18
NYSE Cp	372.88	374.16	-0.34
Nasdaq Cp	1,245.38	1,245.47	-0.01
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,968.16	21,148.03	-0.85
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,028.10	4,025.00	+0.08
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,461.20	5,415.71	+0.84
France			
CAC 40	2,147.12	2,152.69	-0.26
Germany			
DAX	2,686.03	2,683.28	+0.10
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,218.40	11,905.51	+2.63
World			
MSCIP	787.49	790.54	-0.39

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅛	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.41
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5⅞	5⅞
3-month interbank	5⅞	5⅞
France		
Intervention rate	3¼	3¼
Call money	3⅜	3⅞
3-month interbank	3⅞	3⅞
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.06	3.07
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16

Gold	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	380.75	380.70	+0.01

Euromarts

Weekly Sales

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	104.0	271.6	633.0	1,293.1
Convert.	—	—	17.0	13.8
FRNs	985.2	313.6	1,547.0	4.5
ECP	12,201.1	9,499.0	10,359.5	10,137.0
Total	13,290.3	10,084.2	12,556.5	11,448.4

Secondary Market Oct. 10

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	18,526.9	22,456.7	63,216.3	28,808.5
Convert.	617.8	1,073.9	2,645.9	2,552.4
FRNs	23,195.0	5,559.9	61,456.8	5,013.4
ECP	11,285.1	15,903.1	21,780.6	25,024.1
Total	53,624.8	45,193.6	149,099.6	61,378.4

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S.$	5⅜	5½	5⅝
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Pound sterling	5⅝	6⅛	6⅛

	1-month	3-month	1-month
French franc	3½	3½	3⅞
ECU	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Yen	½	½	⅛

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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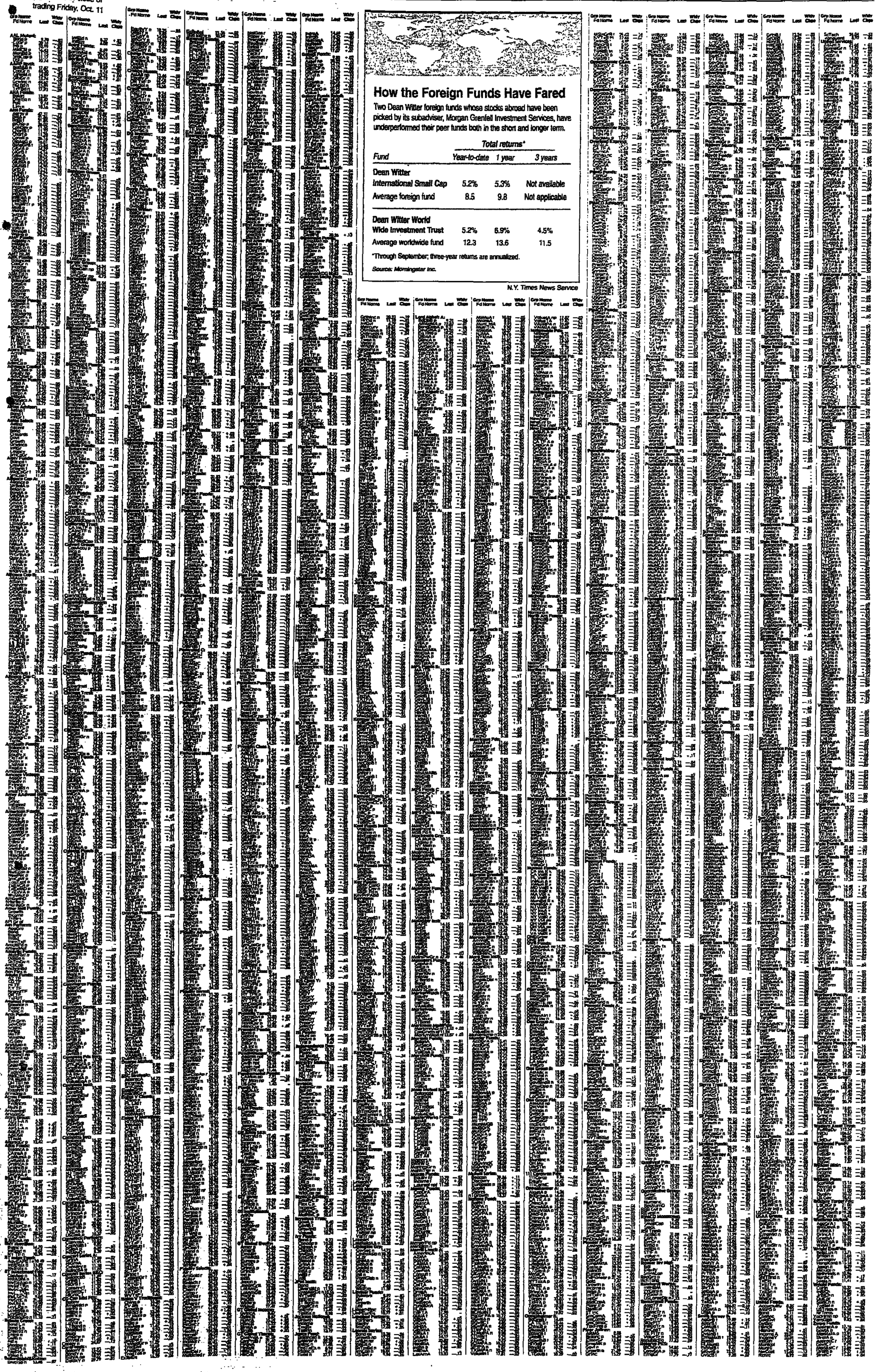
صكتا من الاهل

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 11



How the Foreign Funds Have Fared

Two Dean Witter foreign funds whose stocks abroad have been picked by its subadviser, Morgan Grenfell Investment Services, have underperformed their peer funds both in the short and longer term.

	Total returns*		
Fund	Year-to-date	1 year	3 years
Dean Witter			
International Small Cap	5.2%	5.3%	Not available
Average foreign fund	8.5	9.8	Not applicable
Dean Witter World			
Wide Investment Trust	5.2%	6.9%	4.5%
Average worldwide fund	12.3	13.6	11.5

*Through September; three-year returns are annualized.

Source: Morningstar Inc.

N.Y. Times News Service

CAREERS

Young Grads Bail Out

Scientists Face Nightmare Job Market

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — So you want to be a scientist.

You know the thrill of discovery is tempered by long hours, low pay and stiff competition; still, you're not dissuaded. But are you ready to spend years looking for a job?

It's not that an advanced degree is a one-way ticket to obscurity. Most people who spend four to eight years of their lives earning a science degree can find some kind of job, and frequently a pretty good one. But many wonder afterward whether their intensive training was a waste of time.

The profession now offers so few permanent jobs that many promising scientists are bailing out after devoting much of their youth to their studies.

"You spend all those years, and you just throw it all away," said Zaid Ayer, who has just completed a painful transition from nuclear physics to banking. Mr. Ayer spent his 20s in low-energy nuclear physics, first as a graduate student at the University of Notre Dame and then as a post-doctoral researcher at the University of North Carolina. As science funding got tighter, he watched the number of labs in the field dwindle to a handful. As older scientists retired or died, he saw their jobs disappear with them.

So in 1995, he transformed himself into a banker and now works as a financial analyst for PNC Bank. "I don't look upon it as a waste," he said of his physics career. "But in the big picture, it really doesn't get you anywhere."

After graduation, most young scientists find themselves part of what John Quackenbush, a physicist-turned-geneticist, calls an "intellectual set of migrant workers."

Young holders of doctorate degrees shuffle between jobs for years, waiting to see whether their patience or luck runs out before something permanent comes up. They commonly find themselves in temporary post-doctoral appointments for years after graduation.

An academic version of indentured servitude once intended to be a one- or two-year finishing school for research scientists, the post-doctoral position is now a way for the recently graduated to keep themselves alive while searching for a "real" job.

National Science Foundation figures show that about one-third of life scientists and 20 percent of physical scientists are still in such jobs three years after receiving their doctorates.

The popularity of post-doctorates in recent years has produced what Mr. Quackenbush calls a "weird scientific underclass," toiling long hours for low pay and often no benefits.

What's My Line? Try an Easier Question

By David J. Morrow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of my mother's favorite hobbies is to flip through my grammar-school yearbook. There I am with a crew cut, back in 1968, toying with the notion of becoming a geologist — or a professional wrestler.

Even today, choosing a career is no easy chore. Maybe I should have listened to Ma and enrolled in law school? Plenty of my friends have swapped vocations over the past several years, prodding me to ponder if I made the right move becoming a journalist.

Out to determine their true mission in life, millions of Americans will take aptitude tests — measuring interests and skills — this year. Companies are contributing to the growth. With downsizing, aptitude testing is increasingly becoming part of severance packages.

The only downsides are the costs and the potential disappointment over the results. Who wants to spend three days assembling wooden blocks, air-kicking a football and exposing a weak vocabulary just to be told that you're best suited to selling bricks? At the suggestion of an editor — a not-so-subtle hint, perhaps — I enrolled at the Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation center in Manhattan. The test administrators were aware that I was a reporter and that my experiences would become fodder for an article. The New York Times paid the $480 fee.

Rob Panasik, the foundation's director, started me on the first assignment of a four-hour day that would include 12 tests measuring everything from short-term memory to motor dexterity.

Mr. Panasik, a studious-looking man with a degree in management science, sat behind a teacher's wooden desk, a set of flashcards in hand. On each was a picture of a ball with a colored number drawn inside.

The task was to identify the numbers, and it turned out to be a breeze: I got all 14 right. But the test primarily is a requirement for electricians who need to distinguish the color of wires, and in the end it played no part in identifying my ideal profession.

Then he scribbled something on a sheet of paper, then asked me to stand in the middle of the room. He would tell me something to do, and I was to mimic the task as fast as I could, sort of like charades: "Comb your hair. Kick a football. Shoot a rifle. Hit tennis ball. Pick up a dime. Play Ping-Pong."

Of the 12 activities, I did 11 with my right hand. "Most athletes can use both sides of their bodies," Mr. Panasik said. "Major league baseball players, for example, will be able to use their left eyes and the right sides of their bodies. I don't mean to dim your hopes for the major leagues."

To measure my short-term memory, Mr. Panasik showed me a picture of several household items on a board. I would have one minute to study it. Then he would show me the same picture, but with the items rearranged. The more differences I spotted in something like 12 seconds, the higher the score.

A notorious slob, I never notice how things look. Mr. Panasik, however, looked oddly pleased. "You scored exceptionally well on that test, in the top 75th percentile," he said. "It was originally designed to hire good factory inspectors, but other vocations need it, like detectives, claims investigation or scientific research."

I ended the day with William Sherer, another test administrator. For five minutes, Mr. Sherer said a word, and I blurted out the first thing that came into my mind. Most of these associations were easy — man, woman — but a few left me momentarily speechless.

"You're a social person who likes to work in teams," Mr. Sherer said, leaving me to muse overnight about how my boss would feel about spending $480 for such conclusions.

The final morning of testing began with a 100-word vocabulary test in which I had to select among five possible meanings for a word. Even through the administrators, who generally come from liberal-arts backgrounds, stress that vocabulary is not an aptitude — and thus can be improved with study — it is stressed as crucial for success.

Now you'd think that a reporter for The New York Times would have no trouble with words like rancor, obtuse, acrid and indigent. And you'd be right — for the most part. But when I encountered gems like tyro, salubrious and effrontery, I waffled.

This was not going to turn out as I expected.

I was nervous about the math tests. On the first, which involved arranging numbers, written on plastic circles, to form mathematical equations, I knew I wasn't faring particularly well when Mr. Sherer advised me to use both hands. And I was right: my score was in the 30th percentile.

The test administrator called one of the final tests "Ideaphoria" and described it as a quiz that measured the ability to toss out ideas quickly. I had six minutes to write as much as possible about a single topic. The more words I wrote, the higher the score.

This was the question: "You've just found out that everyone in the world will soon become speechless. What should you do, and what should everyone else do?"

All I could think of was to tape my friends' voices and head out to the music store to snap up every CD in sight. That took about three paragraphs and the clock was still ticking.

So how should my days have been spent? Apparently, not working around words. My 10th percentile score on Ideaphoria was one of the worst during my two days of testing. But it was just one of many disappointments, including a lackluster 25th percentile performance on the vocabulary test.

Johnson O'Connor's recommendation was that I should work as a manager, either a business executive or an educational administrator, careers that depend more on management skills than writing. Journalism was definitely out, as was a career in law. (Sorry, Mom.)

The man who broke this news to me was quick to say that the findings were not absolute. But to be an effective manager, he said, I would need a larger vocabulary. He suggested I buy a primer.

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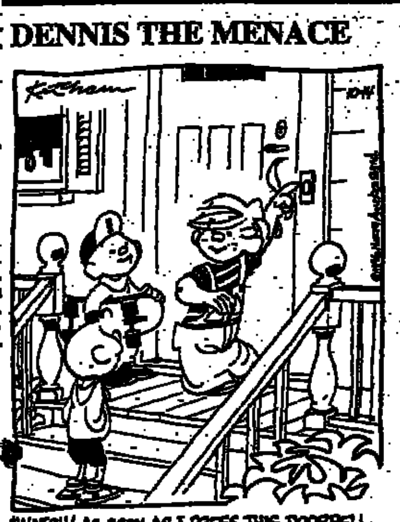

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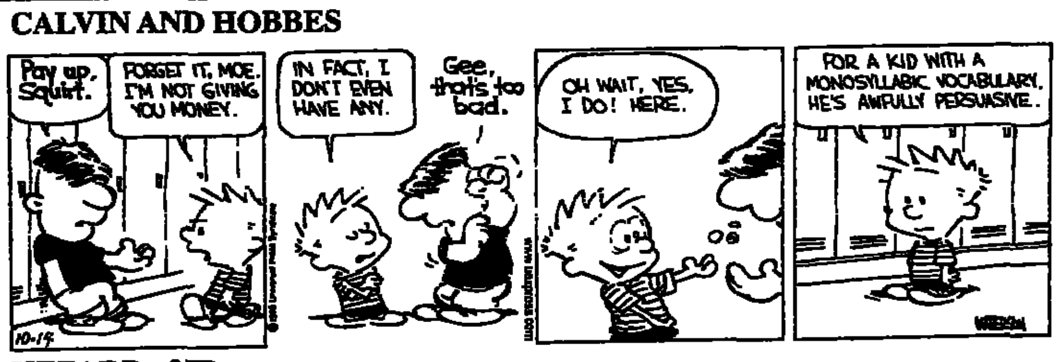

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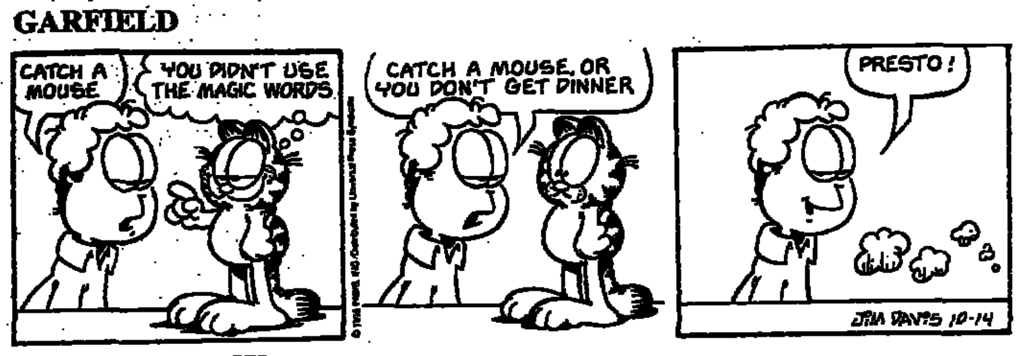

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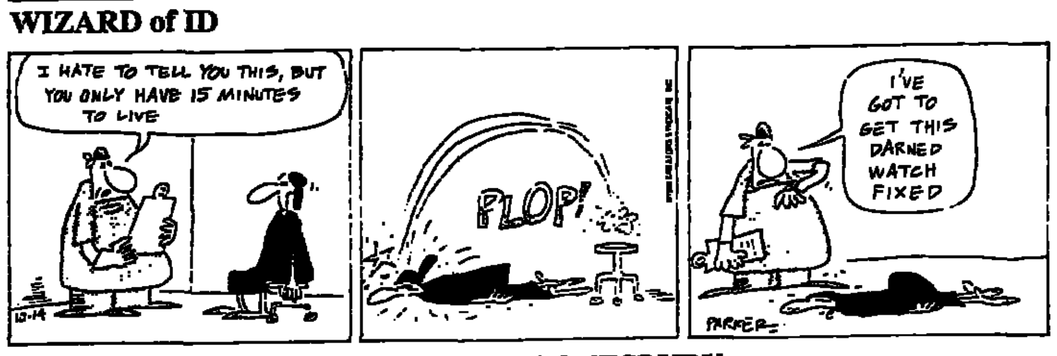

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SPORTS

Vicenza's Victory Halts Juventus's Serie A Run

Shearer Scores Winner for Newcastle

Reuters

Vicenza halted Juventus's unbeaten league record with a 2-1 home victory on Sunday that ruined the European Cup holders' chances of going to the top of Serie A.

Defender Massimo Beghetto scored Vicenza's winner in the 71st minute after Ciro Ferrara appeared to have claimed a point for the visitors with a 47th-minute equalizer to Marcelo Otero's opening goal.

Juventus finished the match with 10

EUROPEAN SOCCER

men after midfielder Alessio Tacchinardi was sent off for a crude tackle.

Inter, 2-0 winners over Piacenza on Saturday and now the only unbeaten club in Serie A, lead the table with 11 points from five matches, a point ahead of four teams on 10 points — Roma, who thrashed Milan 3-0 at the Olympic stadium on Saturday, Bologna, Parma and Juventus.

Davide Fontolan scored 20 seconds after the restart to set Bologna on the way to a 2-1 home victory over Sampdoria. Russian Igor Shalimov added the second goal. Enrico Chiesa scored Parma's winner in a 1-0 victory at Cagliari.

FRANCE Bastia fans hurled objects onto the pitch after an unpunished tackle by Monaco's Emmanuel Petit left the Slovakian striker Lubomir Moravcik with a fractured ankle in a 0-0 draw in the French first division on Saturday.

Fans in Marseille, angry at their team's shock 1-0 home defeat by a Caen team that had not won this season, hurled stones at police and had to be dispersed by tear gas.

The draw at Bastia left both sides joint third as champions Auxerre climbed above them with a 1-0 home victory over Lens.

The Brazilian midfielder Leonardo scored his seventh goal of the season as Paris Saint-Germain won 1-0 at Metz to go seven points clear at the top.

At the opposite end, Nancy, like penultimate Caen, also won for the first time, and also on the road. They beat Jean-Pierre Papin's Bordeaux with an early goal by Phil Gray, a forward from Northern Ireland.

At Lille, a late equalizer gave Nantes a 3-3 draw.

GERMANY Captain Juergen Klinsmann scored twice as Bayern Munich won, 4-2, at Cologne on Saturday to draw level with VfB Stuttgart at the top of the German first division.

Klinsmann headed home for Bayern's opening goal in the 35th minute and then hit a crucial third goal in the 68th.

The victory helped Bayern go level with 23 points after Stuttgart could only draw 2-2 at Hansa Rostock.

Reigning champions Borussia Dortmund won 2-0 at home to struggling Duisburg and moved up one place, to fourth.

ENGLAND Alan Shearer, an England international, lifted Newcastle to the top of the Premier League on Saturday.

Shearer scored a 76th minute winner as Newcastle won, 1-0, at Derby to go one point clear of Arsenal. Arsenal won at Blackburn, 2-0, with goals from Ian Wright.

Overnight leaders Liverpool were beaten, 1-0, by Manchester United and slipped to third.

SWEDEN Gothenburg secured a fourth straight Swedish soccer league title with two games remaining when they beat Trelleborg, 6-0, on Saturday.

Michael Urban/Reuters

Bayern's Mehmet Scholl, left, battling Cologne's Michael Kostner.

Canadiens' Thibault Savors His Revenge

43 Saves Lift Montreal Over Rangers

The Associated Press

Jocelyn Thibault savored his 43-save performance not only because it kept the Montreal Canadiens unbeaten to start the National Hockey League season, but also because it was at the expense of the New York Rangers.

For the past two seasons — two years ago with the Quebec Nordiques and last spring with Montreal — he was run out of the playoffs in the first round by the Rangers.

"I've had nightmares the last two years because of them," said Thibault,

NHL ROUNDUP

whose stellar goaltending helped the Canadiens to a 5-2 victory Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. "Each win against them I get is satisfying."

Valeri Bure scored twice as the Canadiens built a 5-0 lead in the second period and then sat back as the winless Rangers outshot them 45-29.

"It's humiliating," said New York's coach, Colin Campbell. "Hopefully, people in New York were watching the Yankees instead."

Coyotes 4, Mighty Ducks 2 Mike Gartner broke a second-period tie with his 669th career goal and Keith Tkachuk scored into an empty net with 54 seconds remaining in Phoenix as the Coyotes beat Anaheim.

Canucks 5, Blues 3 Martin Gelinas scored two goals and added an assist to lead the goal-starved Canucks past St. Louis in Vancouver.

Both of Gelinas's goals came during a three-goal outburst by the Canucks during a seven-minute stretch in the second period. The Canucks entered the game with only four goals in their first three games.

Bruins 5, Sharks 3 Boston forward Steve Heinze scored the tie-breaking goal in the third period as the Bruins came back from a three-goal deficit to win in San Jose.

Penguins 3, Senators 2 In Pittsburgh, Mario Lemieux scored a fluke goal midway through the third period to help the Penguins to their first victory in four games this season.

Lightning 7, Maple Leafs 4 Chris Gratton scored three goals as Tampa Bay won in Toronto. The Lightning took a 4-1 lead after one period.

Stars 4, Devils 2 In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Pat Verbeek scored the game-winner with 7 minutes, 11 seconds left in the third period to give Dallas a 4-0 start for the first time in franchise history.

Panthers 6, Whalers 0 John Vanbiesbrouck earned his 24th career shutout and Florida got goals from six different players as the Panthers defeated the Hartford in Miami.

Kings 4, Capitals 3 John Slaney capped a Los Angeles comeback from a three-goal deficit by scoring with 13:29 left in Landover, Maryland. Slaney, a former Capital, scored the game-winner on a slap shot from just inside the blue line that beat Washington goaltender Jim Carey.

Red Wings 6, Sabres 1 Igor Larionov had a goal and two assists to lead Detroit to victory in Buffalo, New York. Larionov set up the first two goals and started a three-goal flurry in a 2:15 span of the third period.

Islanders 5, Flyers 1 Marty McInnis and Derek King each scored twice and Eric Fichaud stopped 29 shots for New York in Uniondale. Philadelphia played without the injured Eric Lindros and Joel Otto.

Stricker Stars as U.S. Trio Wins Dunhill Cup Again

The Associated Press

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Steve Stricker, who failed to qualify for last year's British Open at St. Andrews, helped the United States beat New Zealand, 2-1, on Sunday to take its third Alfred Dunhill Cup title.

Stricker shot a 5-under-par 67 to beat Grant Waite by six strokes. Stricker was the only player to win all five matches in the competition.

That clinched the victory for the United States after Mark O'Meara had lost to Frank Nobilo and Phil Mickelson had beaten Greg Turner. Nobilo shot a 69 to win by three and Mickelson scored an identical victory over Turner.

Stricker failed to make the field for the 1995 British Open when he was penalized four strokes in the qualifying round for having too many clubs in his bag.

Playing the famous Old Course for the first time in competition, he won his five Dunhill Cup matches with rounds of 68, 75, 70, 70 and 67.

Stricker, whose wife Nicki is his caddy, holed birdie putts of 8 and 3 feet at the first two holes to go ahead, but Waite rallied by chipping in for an eagle two at the 463-yard fourth and followed it with a birdie at the fifth to go ahead.

At the eighth, Stricker holed a 5-footer for par while Waite missed from 4 feet to bogey and the American swung the match his way again with a 10-foot birdie putt at the ninth to go out in 33. Two more birdies at 10 and 13 meant he had five threes in a row and Waite bogeyed the 12th to give the American a four-stroke lead.

Stricker parred the last six holes while Waite had a double bogey at 17.

In the semifinals earlier Sunday, the U.S. trio beat unseeded Sweden, 2-1, while New Zealand, seeded seventh, upset third-seeded South Africa by the same score.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 100 040—5 8 0
Baltimore 200 000 000—2 3 2

Key, Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Mussina, Orosco (8), Te.Mathews (9) and Hoiles. W—Key, 1-0. L—Mussina, 0-1. Sv—Wetteland (1). HRs—New York, Fielder (1). Baltimore, Zeile (2).

(New York leads series 2-1)

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 210 200 030—8 9 0
Baltimore 101 200 000—4 11 0

Rogers, Weathers (4), Lloyd (6), M. Rivera (7), Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Coppinger, A.Rhodes (6), Mills (7), Orosco (8), Benitez (8), Te.Mathews (9) and Hoiles. W—Weathers, 1-0. L—Coppinger, 0-1. HR—New York, Be.Williams (2), Strawberry 2 (2), O'Neill (1). Baltimore, Hoiles (1).

(New York leads series 3-1)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 100 000 010—2 8 1
St. Louis 200 001 00x—3 7 0

Glavine, Bielecki (7), McMichael (8) and J. Lopez; Osborne, Petkovsek (8), Honeycutt (9), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Osborne, 1-0. L—Glavine, 0-1. Sv—Eckersley (1). HRs—St. Louis, Gant 2 (2).

(St. Louis leads series 2-1)

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	3	0	1	7	15	4
Tampa Bay	2	1	0	4	13	13
Philadelphia	2	2	0	4	10	13
N.Y. Islanders	1	1	2	4	10	7
New Jersey	1	2	0	2	6	8
Washington	1	3	0	2	14	16
N.Y. Rangers	0	3	2	2	10	17

NORTHEAST DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	2	0	2	6	20	14
Hartford	2	1	0	4	8	9
Ottawa	1	1	2	4	11	11
Boston	1	1	1	3	11	12
Buffalo	1	3	0	2	6	14
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	2	11	16

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	4	0	0	8	15	7
Phoenix	3	1	0	6	13	6
St. Louis	3	2	0	6	14	13
Chicago	2	2	0	4	5	7
Detroit	2	2	0	4	10	6
Toronto	1	2	0	2	10	12

PACIFIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	3	2	0	6	11	10
Colorado	2	2	1	5	17	14
Calgary	2	2	0	4	7	7
Vancouver	2	2	0	4	9	8
Los Angeles	2	3	0	4	18	21
Anaheim	1	2	2	4	17	20
San Jose	1	3	1	3	13	23

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 2 0 0—2
Ottawa 0 1 2—3

First Period: Pittsburgh, Jagr 1 (Francis) 2, P-Lemieux 3 (Tamer, Sandstrom) Second Period: Ottawa, York 1 (Van Allen). Third Period: O-Daigle 2 (Cunneyworth, Redden) 5, O-Yashin 2 (Daigle, York) (pp). Shots on goal: P- 7-8-14—29. O- 9-17-15—41. Goalies: P-Wregget. O-Rhodes.

Tampa Bay 0 1 1—2
Washington 1 2 3—6

First Period: Washington, Allison 2 (Bondra, Gonchar) (pp). Second Period: Washington, Pivonka 1 (Bondra, Jones). 3, T-Gavey 1 (Bellows) 4, W-Housley 2 (Tinordi) (sh). Third Period: Washington, Bondra 1 (Housley, Tinordi) 6, W-Juneau 1 (Housley, Hunter) (pp). 7, Tampa Bay, Bradley 1 (Burr, Poeschek) 8, Washington, Bondra 2 (Pivonka) Shots on goal: Tampa Bay 3-10-10—23. Washington 9-17—31. Goalies: T-Schwab, Wilkinson. Washington, Carey.

Calgary 1 1 0—2
Detroit 1 0 0—1

First Period: D-Brown 1 (Johnson, Eriksson). 2, C-Iginla 3 (O'Sullivan, Hoglund) (pp). Second Period: Calgary, Reichel 1 (O'Sullivan) . Third Period: None. Penalties—None. Shots on goal: C- 7-8-5—20. D- 8-12-9—29. Goalies: C-Kidd. D-Osgood.

Colorado 0 1 1—2
Chicago 0 0 0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: Colorado, A.Miller 1 (Yelle, Keane) Third Period: Colorado, Young 3 (Ozolinsh, Forsberg) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 8-9-11—28. C- 14-11-9—34. Goalies: C-Roy. C-Belfour.

St. Louis 1 0 2—3
Edmonton 0 1 0—1

First Period: S.L.-J.Murphy 2 (Kravchuk, Bergevin) (pp). Second Period: Edmonton, Oliver 1 (McAmmond, Arnott) Third Period: S.L.-Hull 1 (Pronger, Petrovicky). 4, S.L.-Campbell 3 (Zezel, Baron) Shots on goal: S.L.- 14-8-12—34. E- 9-9-9—27. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. E-Joseph.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 2 1 1—4
Washington 3 0 0—3

First Period: Washington, Hunter 1 (Zednik, Juneau) 2, W-Bondra 3 (Pivonka, Jones) 3, W-Housley 3 (Juneau, Hunter) 4, L.A.-Khristich 3 (Blake, Perreault) 5, Los Angeles, Potomski 1 (Grieve) Second Period: Los Angeles, Norstrom 1 (Ferraro, Perreault) Third Period: Los Angeles, Slaney 1 (Olczyk, Stevens) Shots on goal: Los Angeles 9-9-8—26. Washington 8-6-8—22. Goalies: L.A.-Fiset. W-Carey.

Hartford 0 0 0—0
Florida 2 2 2—6

First Period: F-Sheppard 1 (Gustafsson, Barnes) 2, F-Fitzgerald 2. Second Period: Florida, Murphy 1 (Sheppard, Barnes) 4, F-Lindsay 1 (Mellanby, Niedermayer) Third Period: F-Hough 1 (Svehla, Mellanby). 6, F-Gustafsson (Dvorak, Barnes) Shots on goal: H- 8-8-5—21. F- 11-8-13—32. Goalies: H-Burke, Muzzatti. F-Vanbiesbrouck.

Ottawa 1 1 0—2
Pittsburgh 1 1 1—3

First Period: Pittsburgh, Jagr 2 (Francis, Hatcher) (pp). 2, O-Yashin 3 (McEachern, Laukkanen). Second Period: Ottawa, Laukkanen 1 (Alfredsson, Yashin) 4, P-Nedved 1 (Lemieux, Francis) (pp). Third Period: Pittsburgh, Lemieux 4, Shots on goal: O- 10-9-11—30. P- 13-14-8—35. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. P-Wregget.

Detroit 1 1 4—6
Buffalo 0 0 1—1

First Period: D-Kozlov 2 (Larionov) Second Period: D-Yzerman 1 (Larionov, Pushor) Third Period: D-Taylor 1 (Yzerman, Lidstrom) (sh). 4, B-Peca 1 (Galley, Dawe) 5, D-Larionov 1 (Yzerman, Lidstrom). 6, D-Lapointe 1 (Fedorov, Shanahan) 7, Detroit, Dandenault 2 (Taylor, Johnson) Shots on goal: D- 19-6-10—35. B- 6-9-7—22. Goalies: D-Vernon. B-Hasek.

Philadelphia 0 0 1—1
N.Y. Islanders 1 2 2—5

First Period: New York, McInnis 1 (Berard, Plante) Second Period: New York, King 2 (Green, McCabe) 3, New York, McInnis 2 (Palffy, Bertuzzi) Third Period—4, New York, King 3 (Berard, Palffy) (pp). 5, New York, Armstrong 1. 6, P-Klatt 1 (Darby, LeClair) Shots on goal: Philadelphia 9-8-13—30. New York 7-11-11—29. Goalies: P-Snow. New York, Fichaud.

N.Y. Rangers 0 1 1—2
Montreal 1 4 0—5

First Period: M-Savage 5 (Koivu, Turgeon) (pp). Second Period: M-Brunet 1 (Turgeon, Wilkie) 3, M-Bure 1 (Rucinsky) 4, M-Damphousse 2 (Turgeon) (pp). 5, M-Bure 2 (Rucinsky, Damphousse) 6, New York, Robitaille 2 (Gretzky, Karpovtsev) Third Period: New York, Goneau 1 (Messier, Leetch) (pp). Shots on goal: New York 14-18-13—45. M- 10-10-9—29. Goalies: New York, Richter, Healy. M-Thibault.

Dallas 0 1 3—4
New Jersey 1 1 0—2

First Period: New Jersey, Holik 1 (Guerin, Odelein) Second Period: D-Marshall 1 (Verbeek, Ludwig) 3, N.J.-McKay 1 (Peluso, Holik) Third Period: D-Sydor 1 (Lehtinen, Modano). 5, D-Verbeek 2 (Hogue, Gilchrist) 6, D-Gilchrist 2, (en). Shots on goal: D- 7-13-6—26. N.J.- 13-11-5—29. Goalies: D-Irbe. N.J.-Brodeur.

Tampa Bay 4 1 2—7
Toronto 1 1 2—4

First Period: Tampa Bay, Burr 2 (Hamrlik, Bellows) 2, T-Selivanov 1 (Bradley) 3, Tampa Bay, Gratton 1. 4, T-Muller 2. 5, T-Gratton 2 (Wiemer, Ciccarelli). Second Period: Tampa Bay, Bradley 2 (Zamuner) (sh). 7, T-Berezin 1 (Gilmour) Third Period: T-Ellett 2 (Yushkevich, Craig). 9, T-Cullen 2 (Shaw, Zamuner) 10, T-Sundin 2 (Gilmour, Berezin) 11, T-Gratton 3 (Ciccarelli, Poeschek) (en). Shots on goal: Tampa Bay 13-14-11—38. T- 11-12-10—33. Goalies: T-Schwab. Potvin, Beaupre.

Anaheim 0 1 1—2
Phoenix 1 1 2—4

First Period: Phoenix, Eastwood 1 (McCrimmon). Second Period: Anaheim, Sacco (Drury) 3, Phoenix, Gartner 5 (Janney, Tkachuk) Third Period: Phoenix, Stapleton 1 (Drake, Johnson). 5, A-Oksiuta 1, (Karpa) 6, Phoenix, Tkachuk 1 (Gartner, Numminen) (en). Shots on goal: A- 9-6-13—28. Phoenix 3-7-12—22. Goalies: A-Shtalenkov. Phoenix, Waite.

St. Louis 1 2 0—3
Vancouver 0 4 1—5

First Period: S.L.-Campbell 4 (pp). Second Period: Vancouver, Gelinas 1 (Linden, Bure) 3, V-Naslund 2 (Mogilny, Aucoin) 4, V-Gelinas 2 (Linden, Aucoin) (pp). 5, S.L.-Matteau 1 (Shafranov, Petrovicky) 6, St. Louis, Shafranov 1 (Olsson, Petrovicky) 7, V-Sillinger 1 (Tikkanen). Third Period: Vancouver, Bure 2 (Gelinas, Linden) Shots on goal: S.L.- 5-10-5—20. V- 11-13-5—29. Goalies: S.L.-Casey. V-McLean.

Boston 0 2 3—5
San Jose 2 1 0—3

First Period: S.J.-Granato 4 (Iafrate, Hawgood) (pp). 2, S.J.-Nicholls 4 (Granato, Nolan) Second Period: San Jose, Kozlov 2 (Hunter). 4, B-, Richter 1 (Timonder, Sweeney) 5, B-Tocchet 2 (Elik, Oates) Third Period: B-Odgers 2 (Bourque, DiMaio). 7, B-Heinze 3 (Donato, Bourque) 8, B-Oates 2 (Tocchet, Stolos) Shots on goal: B- 12-10-12—34. S.J.- 8-7-5—20. Goalies: B-Ranford. S.J.-Hrudey.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

FOOTBALL

TOP 25 RESULTS

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week:

No. 1 Florida (5-0) def. No. 12 LSU 56-13. No. 2 Ohio State (5-0) def. Wisconsin 17-14. No. 3 Florida State (5-0) def. No. 6 Miami 34-16. No. 4 Arizona State (6-0) def. UCLA 42-34. No. 5 Nebraska (4-1) def. Baylor 49-0. No. 6 Miami (4-1) lost No. 3 Florida State 34-16. No. 7 Tennessee (4-1) def. Georgia 29-17. No. 8 Alabama (6-0) def. North Carolina State 24-19. No. 9 Colorado (4-1) def. Oklahoma State 35-13. No. 10 Penn State (6-1) def. Purdue 31-14. No. 11 Notre Dame (4-1) def. No. 16 Washington 54-20. No. 12 LSU (4-1) lost to No. 1 Florida 56-13. No. 13 North Carolina (5-1) def. Maryland 38-7. No. 14 Michigan (4-1) did not play. No. 15 Northwestern (5-1) def. Minnesota 26-24. No. 16 Washington (3-2) lost to No. 11 Notre Dame 54-20. No. 17 West Virginia (6-0) did not play. No. 18 Auburn (5-1) def. Mississippi State 49-15. No. 19 Brigham Young (6-1) def. UNLV 63-28. No. 20 Virginia (4-1) did not play. No. 21 California (5-0) did not play. No. 22 Kansas State (5-1) def. Missouri 35-10. No. 23 Georgia Tech (4-1) did not play. No. 24 Wyoming (7-0) def. Western Michigan 42-28. No. 25 Texas (3-3) lost to Oklahoma 30-27, OT.

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

EAST

Army 42, Rutgers 21
Brown 27, Princeton 23
Colgate 35, Towson St. 10
Columbia 20, Penn 19, OT
Cornell 20, Harvard 13
Dartmouth 35, Holy Cross 7
Georgetown, D.C. 20, Iona 0
Maine 17, Connecticut 16
Massachusetts 43, Boston U. 12
New Hampshire 42, Lehigh 27
Penn St. 31, Purdue 14
Syracuse 55, Pittsburgh 7
Villanova 42, Northeastern 31
Yale 23, Bucknell 21

SOUTH

Alabama 24, N. Carolina St. 19
Alabama St. 35, Clark Atlanta 28
Auburn 49, Mississippi St. 15
Clemson 13, Duke 6
Delaware 14, Richmond 7
Florida 56, LSU 13
Florida St. 34, Miami 16
Louisville 23, Tulane 20
North Carolina 38, Maryland 7
South Carolina 25, Kentucky 14
Tennessee 29, Georgia 17
Tennessee Tech 30, SE Missouri 20
Virginia Tech 38, Temple 0

MIDWEST

Ball St. 30, Ohio U. 27, OT
Boston College 24, Cincinnati 17
Dayton 31, Robert Morris 21
Drake 55, Evansville 34
Indiana St. 24, S. Illinois 13
Iowa 31, Indiana 10
Kansas St. 35, Missouri 10
Miami, Ohio 35, E. Michigan 25
Michigan St. 42, Illinois 14
Nebraska 49, Baylor 0
Northwestern 26, Minnesota 24
Notre Dame 54, Washington 20
Ohio St. 17, Wisconsin 14
Texas A&M 24, Iowa St. 21
Texas Tech 30, Kansas 17
Valparaiso 50, Butler 29

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 38, Louisiana Tech 21
Houston 37, Memphis 20
Oklahoma 30, Texas 27, OT
Tulsa 20, Colorado St. 14
Vanderbilt 19, North Texas 7

FAR WEST

Arizona St. 42, UCLA 34
Brigham Young 63, UNLV 28
Colorado 35, Oklahoma St. 13
Montana 43, Idaho St. 19
Navy 20, Air Force 17
Nevada 66, Boise St. 28
Portland St. 32, UC Davis 27
Southern Cal 14, Arizona 7
Stanford 27, Oregon 24, OT
Washington St. 24, Oregon St. 3
Wyoming 42, W. Michigan 28

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	12	2	0	437	277	24
Montreal	8	6	0	383	361	16
Hamilton	7	8	0	346	470	14
Ottawa	3	11	0	257	395	6
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	11	4	0	500	278	22
Edmonton	10	6	0	401	298	20
Winnipeg	7	7	0	332	386	14
British Columbia	4	10	0	335	410	8
Saskatchewan	4	11	0	296	413	8

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Edmonton 34, British Columbia 31

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Freiburg 1, Moenchengladbach 0
1860 Munich 4, St. Pauli 2
Borussia Dortmund 2, MSV Duisburg 0
Hamburger SV 2, Arminia Bielefeld 2
Werder Bremen 3, Schalke 04 0
Karlsruher SC 1, Bayer Leverkusen 1, tie
Hansa Rostock 2, VfB Stuttgart 2, tie
Bayern Munich 4, FC Cologne 2

STANDINGS: VfB Stuttgart 23 points, Bayern Munich 23; Bayer Leverkusen 22; Borussia Dortmund 19; Karlsruher SC 17; Werder Bremen 16, FC Cologne 16; VfL Bochum 15; Fortuna Duesseldorf 13; Moenchengladbach 11, Hamburg SV 11; Schalke 04 10, 1860 Munich 10; Hansa Rostock 9, SC Freiburg 9; MSV Duisburg 8, FC St. Pauli 8; Arminia Bielefeld 7.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 2, Blackburn 0
Newcastle 1, Derby 0
Everton 2, West Ham 1
Leeds 2, Nottingham Forest 0
Chelsea 3, Leicester 1
Manchester United 1, Liverpool 0
Tottenham 1, Aston Villa 0
Wimbledon 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Coventry 1, Southampton 1

STANDINGS: Newcastle 21 points; Arsenal 20, Liverpool 20; Manchester United 19; Wimbledon 18; Chelsea 16; Sheffield Wednesday 13; Aston Villa 12, Everton 12; Middlesbrough 11, Tottenham 11, Leicester 11; Derby 10, Leeds 10; Sunderland 9; West Ham 8; Nottingham Forest 7; Southampton 6, Coventry 6; Blackburn 3.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 1, PSV Eindhoven 1
RKC Waalwijk 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
AZ Alkmaar 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 0
Twente Enschede 2, NAC Breda 1
Willem II Tilburg 3, Groningen 1
Heerenveen 0, Sparta Rotterdam 0
FC Volendam 1, NEC Nijmegen 0
De Graafschap Doetinchem 2, Vitesse Arnhem 1
FC Utrecht 1, Ajax Amsterdam 1

STANDINGS: Feyenoord Rotterdam 23 points; PSV Eindhoven 21; Graafschap Doetinchem 18, Twente Enschede 18; Roda JC Kerkrade 16, Ajax Amsterdam 16; Vitesse Arnhem 15, NAC Breda 14, Heerenveen 14; Sparta Rotrdam 12, Fortuna Sittard 12; NEC Nijmegen 10, AZ Alkmaar 10, Volendam 10; RKC Waalwijk 9; Utrecht 9, Willem II Tilburg 8; Groningen 6.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 5, Compostela 1
Espanyol 0, Celta Vigo 0
Valladolid 3, Tenerife 1
Atletico Madrid 2, Real Betis 2
Zaragoza 1, Athletic Bilbao 1
Valencia 2, Sevilla 0
Deportivo Coruna 1, Oviedo 0
Rayo Vallecano 2, Hercules 1
Real Sociedad 3, Extremadura 0
Sporting Gijon 2, Logrones 0

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Fiorentina 0, Lazio 0
Inter Milan 2, Piacenza 0
AS Roma 3, AC Milan 0
Bologna 2, Sampdoria 1
AC Parma 1, Cagliari 0
Napoli 1, Udinese 1
Perugia 3, Atalanta 1
Reggiana 2, Verona 2
Vicenza 2, Juventus 1

STANDINGS: Internazionale 11; Roma 10, Parma 10, Bologna 10, Juventus 10; Milan 9, Vicenza 9; Udinese 8, Napoli 8; Sampdoria 6, Perugia 6; Fiorentina 5, Lazio 5, Piacenza 5; Cagliari 4; Reggiana 3; Atalanta 2, Verona 2.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

CONFERENCE FINALS

D.C. 2, Tampa Bay 1
(D.C. wins series 2-0)

TENNIS

BEIJING OPEN

FINAL

Greg Rusedski, Britain, def. Martin Damm, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.

CA TROPHY

IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

QUARTERFINALS

Boris Becker (5), Germany, def. Marc Rosset, Switzerland, 7-6 (11-9), 7-5; Todd Martin (7), United States, def. Goran Ivanisevic (2), Croatia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, def. Arnaud Boetsch, France, 7-6 (9-7), 6-4; Becker (5), def. Martin (7), 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

FINAL

Becker (5), def. Siemerink, 6-4, 6-7 (7/9), 6-2, 6-3

PORSCHE GRAND PRIX

IN FILDERSTADT, GERMANY

SEMIFINALS

Martina Hingis (10), Switzerland, def. Lindsay Davenport (4), United States, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; Anke Huber (5), Germany, def. Judith Wiesner, Austria, 6-1, 6-1.

FINAL

Hingis (10), def. Huber, (5), 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

GOLF

DUNHILL CUP

SEMIFINALS

New Zealand 2, South Africa 1
United States 2, Sweden 1

FINAL

United States 2, New Zealand 1

AUTO RACING

JAPANESE GRAND PRIX

Leading results Sunday in the Formula One Japanese Grand Prix auto race on the 5.864-kilometer (3.636-mile) Suzuka Circuit: 1, Damon Hill, Britain, Williams-Renault, 1 hour, 32 minutes, 33.791 seconds, 197.520 kph (123.45 mph); 2, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 1.883 seconds behind; 3, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren Mercedes, 3.212; 4, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton Renault, 26.526; 5, Martin Brundle, Britain, Jordan Peugeot, 1 minute, 7.120; 6, Heinz-Harald Frentzen, Germany, Sauber Ford, 1:21.186; 7, Olivier Panis, France, Ligier Mugen Honda, 1:24.510; 8, David Coulthard, Britain, McLaren Mercedes, 1:25.233; 9, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan Peugeot, 1:41.065; 10, Johnny Herbert, Britain, Sauber Ford, 1:41.799.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS: 1, Hill, 97 points; 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, 78; 3, Schumacher, 59; 4, Jean Alesi, France, 47; 5, Hakkinen, 31; 6, Berger, 21; 7, Coulthard, 18; 8, Barrichello, 14; 9, Panis, 13; 10, Eddie Irvine, Britain, 11; 11, Brundle, 8; 12, Frentzen, 7; 13, Mika Salo, Finland, 5; 14, Herbert, 4; 15, Pedro Diniz, Brazil, 2; 16, Jos Verstappen, Netherlands, 1.

CONSTRUCTORS' STANDINGS: 1, Williams-Renault, 175 points; 2, Ferrari, 70; 3, Benetton Renault, 68; 4, McLaren Mercedes, 49; 5, Jordan Peugeot, 22; 6, Ligier Mugen Honda, 15; 7, Sauber Ford, 11; 8, Tyrrell Yamaha, 5; 9, Footwork Hart, 1.

CYCLING

WORLD ROAD CYCLING

Leading cycling results Saturday for the women's road race at the world road cycling championships in Lugano, Switzerland: 1, Barbara Heeb, Switzerland, two hours, 53 minutes five seconds; 2, Rasa Polikeviciute, Lithuania, 17 seconds behind; 3, Linda Jackson, Canada, 37 seconds; 4, Laura Charameda, United States, 1:51 minutes; 5, Jolanda Polikeviciute, Lithuania, same time; 6, Alessandra Cappellotto, Italy, s.t.; 7, Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, France, s.t.; 8, Edita Pucinskaite, Lithuania, s.t.; 9, Alexandra Koliaseva, Russia, s.t.; 10, Catherine Marsal, France, s.t.

Leading results Sunday for the men's road race at the World Road Cycling Championships in Lugano, Switzerland: 1, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, 6 hours, 23 minutes, 50 seconds; 2, Mauro Gianetti, Switzerland, one second behind; 3, Michele Bartoli, Italy, 29 seconds; 4, Axel Merckx, Belgium, same time; 5, Richard Virenque, France, 30 seconds; 6, Andrea Tafi, Italy, s.t.; 7, Laurent Jalabert, France, 1:26 minutes; 8, Davide Rebellin, Italy, same time; 9, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, s.t.; 10, Bjarne Riis, Denmark, s.t.

CRICKET

ONE-OFF TEST

AUSTRALIA VS. INDIA

SUNDAY, IN NEW DEHLI

Australia 1st Innings: 182 all out
India 1st Innings: 361
Australia 2nd Innings: 234 all out
India 2nd Innings: 58-3
India won by 7 wickets.

RUGBY

EUROPEAN CUP

Pontypridd 28, Treviso 22
Bath 55, Edinburgh 26
Llanelli 34, Leinster 17
Pau 85, Scottish Borders 28
Brive 34, Neath 19
Ulster 41, Caledonia 34
Cardiff 26, Wasps 24
Munster 23, Milan 5

CURRIE CUP

QUARTERFINALS

Natal 51, Griqualand West 3
Transvaal 56, Western Province 22

THE WEEK AHEAD

MONDAY, OCT. 14

TENNIS, Zurich, Switzerland, Women's championship through Oct. 20; Beijing, WTA Tour, Nokia Open, through Oct. 20; Toulouse, France Men's Grand Prix through Oct. 20; Ostrava, Czech., Men's Open through Oct. 20

ATHLETICS, Beijing, International Marathon.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15

RUGBY LEAGUE, Wellington, New Zealand New Zealand XIII VS. Britain

SOCCER, various sites— UEFA Cup, Second round, First Leg: Dynamo Tbilisi vs. Boavista, Legia Warsaw vs. Besiktas, Slavia Prague vs. Valencia, Hamburg vs. Spartak Moscow, Guimaraes vs. Anderlecht, Karlsruhe vs. Roma; Helsingborg vs. Neuchatel, Espanyol vs. Feyenoord, Club Brugge vs. National Bucharest, Borussia Moenchengladbach vs. Monaco, Inter Milan vs. Casino Graz, Aberdeen vs. Brondby, Metz vs. Sporting Lisbon, Ferencvaros vs. Newcastle, Schalke vs. Trabzonspor, Lazio vs. Tenerife;

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16

SOCCER, Various sites — European Champions' League, Ajax Amsterdam vs. Glasgow Rangers, Auxerre vs. Grasshopper Zurich Steaua Bucharest vs. Widzew Lodz, Atletico Madrid vs. Borussia Dortmund, Fenerbahce vs. Manchester United, Rapid Vienna vs. Juventus, Rosenborg vs. Porto. World Cup qualifying, CONCACAF, semifinals, Guatemala vs. Costa Rica, Mexico vs. Jamaica; International Exhibitions Peru vs. United States, Brazil vs. Lithuania.

RUGBY UNION, Various sites— European Cup, Treviso vs. Dax, Edinburgh vs. Pontypridd, Leinster vs. Leicester, Scottish Borders vs. Llanelli, Ulster vs. Harlequins, Neath vs. Caledonia Neath, Milan vs. Toulouse, Cardiff vs. Munster Cardiff.

BASKETBALL, Euroleague— Alba Berlin vs. Charleroi, Cibona Zagreb vs. Bologna, Barcelona vs. ASVEL BasketDynamo Moscow vs. Partizan Belgrade.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17

GOLF, Virginia Water, England — World Match Play Championship, through Oct. 20. Lake Buena Vista— Florida, U.S. PGA Tour through Oct. 20; Windaroo, Australia— Queensland Open, through Oct. 20; Chiba, Japan — Japan PGA Tour, Bridgestone Open, through Oct. 20.

TENNIS, Augsburg, Germany — ATP Senior Tour event, through Oct. 13.

CRICKET, Sheikpura, Pakistan — Pakistan vs. Zimbabwe; Hyderbad, India, One Day International— India vs. South Africa.

SOCCER, Various sites— European Cup Winners' Cup second round, first legs matches, Olimpija vs. AEK Athens, Barcelona vs. Red Star Belgrade, Galatasaray vs. Paris St Germain, SK Brann vs. PSV Eindhoven, Fiorentina vs. Sparta Prague, Sion vs. Liverpool, Nimes vs. AIK Solna, Benfica vs. Lokomotiv Moscow.

BASKETBALL, Euroleague— Group A Ulkerspor vs. Maccabi Tel Aviv, CSKA Moscow vs. Limoges, Stefanel Milano vs. Panionios, Group B Olympiakos vs. Estudiantes Madrid, Group C Croatia Insurance vs. Olimpija, Bayer Leverkusen vs. Panathinaikos, Group D Pau-Orthez vs. Virtus Bologna, Efes Pilsen Istanbul vs. Sevilla.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18

RUGBY LEAGUE, New Zealand— New Zealand vs. Britain test match.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19

BASEBALL, Major League Baseball, World Series begins, city of American League champion.

SOCCER, Bayern Munich vs. Borussia Dortmund

CYCLING, Bergamo, Italy— Tour of Lombardy, World Cup race

CRICKET, one day test Indore, India — South Africa v Australia.

RUGBY UNION, Various sites— European Cup, Dax vs. Edinburgh, Pontypridd vs. Bath, Leinster vs. South of Scotland, Llanelli vs. Pau, Harlequins vs. Neath, Caledonia vs. Brive, Toulouse vs. Cardiff, Munster vs. Wasps.

SUNDAY, OCT. 20

SOCCER, Foxboro, Massachusetts— Major League Soccer Final.

RUGBY UNION, Various sites — European Cup Dax vs. Edinburgh, Caledonia vs. Brive.

ATHLETICS, Chicago Marathon.

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Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Strawberry watching the flight of his second-inning home run off Rocky Coppinger.

Strawberry's 2 Homers Derail Orioles

Yankees Need One More Victory to Step Up to the World Series

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — When Darryl Strawberry's second home run of the night vanished into the left-field seats in the eighth inning at Camden Yards, hundreds of Baltimore Orioles fans streamed out of the stadium and went home.

If the Orioles lose again Sunday, they will follow their fans home — and the Yankees will follow their own magical path to the World Series.

Despite a wretched performance by Kenny Rogers, the Yankees were powerful, resourceful and successful once again on Saturday. They halted the Orioles, 8-4, in Game 4 of the American League Championship Series and marched to within one victory of qualifying for their first World Series since 1981. It would take an enormous breakdown for the Yankees to miss out on a date with the St. Louis Cardinals or Atlanta Braves.

The Yankees pulverized the Orioles at their own game by crashing four homers and applied a sleeper hold with their bullpen, which pitched six scoreless innings to increase the Yankees' lead to 3-1 in the best-of-seven-game series.

After Strawberry clubbed his pair of homers and Bernie Williams and Paul O'Neill added one each, the Yankees put the Orioles in the precarious position of needing to win three straight games to steal the series. Only two teams have ever rebounded from 3-1 deficits in the ALCS since the seven-game format was instituted in 1985: the 1985 Kansas City Royals and the 1986 Boston Red Sox. "Straw had some pretty good at-bats last night," Joe Torre, the Yankees manager, said before the game in explaining why Strawberry started for the second straight time. "We're going to try it this way."

His way worked, just as it almost always does for the Yankees.

Instead of rallying as they did in their first five postseason victories, the Yankees jumped to a 5-2 lead against 22-year-old rookie Rocky Coppinger and survived a listless start by Rogers to improve to 8-0 at Camden Yards this season and stymie the Orioles for the 13th time in 17 games.

The Yankees have fashioned comebacks of all shapes and sizes in October, and now the Orioles must outdo New York with the most stylish comeback of all or their season is over.

The Yankees' best pitcher, 21-game winner Andy Pettitte, was to take the mound Sunday against Baltimore's Scott Erickson.

Strawberry said Friday, "I just want to have fun," when Torre started him for the first time in the series. He had a blast Saturday night after hitting a two-run shot against Armando Benitez that put the Yankees ahead, 8-4, in the eighth and basically put the game out of reach. Strawberry also homered off Coppinger in the second and is 4 for 8 in the series.

David Weathers (two and two-thirds innings), Graeme Lloyd (one-third of an inning), Mariano Rivera (two innings) and John Wetteland (one inning) followed Rogers and pitched crisply in protecting an advantage that had shriveled to 5-4 in the fourth. Strawberry's second homer made it easier for the Yankees to breathe when the Orioles filled the bases with no outs off Rivera in the eighth.

But Rivera whiffed Chris Hoiles and Brady Anderson and induced Todd Zeile to pop out to shortstop. The incredible Yankee bullpen has now given up four measly runs in 33 ⅔ innings (for a 1.07 earned-run average) in the postseason.

Torre revised his lineup for the second straight game. He returned Wade Boggs to third base and O'Neill to right field against Coppinger, while benching left fielder Tim Raines for Strawberry, and both O'Neill and Strawberry produced critical hits.

The manager avoided benching Boggs for a third straight game and O'Neill for a second straight, but he should have benched Rogers.

"I think he'll pitch well," Torre said about Rogers before the game. "I feel pretty good about it."

Torre was wrong about Rogers. In his biggest start of the season, with a chance to prove Torre wrong for lifting him after two innings in Game 4 of the division series against Texas, Rogers went only three innings Saturday night. He was battered for four earned runs and five hits, threw an astonishing 72 pitches and drifted to three-ball counts on nine of the 16 batters he faced. Never did $20 million look so wasted.

Of course, Torre did not change Derek Jeter and Williams in the lineup. Who would have? The twin Mr. Octobers rocked Coppinger in the first. Jeter hammered a double into the right-field corner, one that was similar to his two-out double that began a four-run rally in the eighth inning of the 5-2 victory in Game 3.

After Boggs ripped a fly ball to deep center that enabled Jeter to advance to third, Williams hit a shot that allowed Jeter to walk home.

Coppinger tossed a flat 0-1 pitch in a dangerous spot on the inside, and Williams blasted it into the temporary bleacher seats that have been erected behind the right-field scoreboard to make it 2-0. It was Williams' fifth homer in the postseason and the fifth time in eight games in October that he has knocked in a run in the first inning.

Of course, Rogers treated the 2-0 lead, and those that followed, with about as much care as a pair of torn jeans stuffed in the corner of his closet. Rogers had some basic problems: He could not throw strikes, he was not confident and he was afraid to challenge hitters.

Anderson walked on a 3-2 pitch to open the game, raced to third on Zeile's single off first baseman Tino Martinez's glove and scored after Rafael Palmeiro blasted a sacrifice fly to the center-field warning track on another 3-2 pitch. Torre has often said he can tell early if Rogers is aggressive, and the signs were obvious for the manager that the left-hander was having a passive evening.

Strawberry made Torre look shrewd for starting him when he lined Coppinger's fastball down the right-field line for a homer to start the second. Coppinger throws high fastballs, and Strawberry kills high fastballs.

Gant's Power Galvanizes Cards

World Champion Braves Defeated Again to Trail 2-1

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Ron Gant swears that he has let go of all the bitterness he used to feel toward Atlanta, the team that released him in the spring of 1994, after he broke his leg in an offseason motorcycle accident. The Braves know better. They feel his anger still.

At Busch Stadium on Saturday, Gant made Atlanta pay for the decision it made more than two years ago, and he did it at the plate. With the world champion Braves — and their world-class pitching staff — looking vulnerable for a second straight game, Gant smacked two home runs off starter Tom Glavine to lead St. Louis to a 3-2 victory in Game 3 of the National League Championship Series.

The Cardinals now lead the best-of-seven series two games to one, with Games 4 and 5 scheduled on their field.

"It's a nice turnaround," said Gary Gaetti, the Cardinals' third baseman. "Maybe the guys really believe that we can apply the pressure now, and keep playing our game, and not hold back. We've got two more games here, so you don't know what will happen."

For the Braves, who are considered the favorite in this series, the dramatic change in fortune has become cause for serious concern. With a victory in Game 1 and a seemingly unstoppable rotation, the Braves looked poised to oust the Cardinals quickly. Instead, Greg Maddux gave up a grand slam to Gaetti in Game 2, and Glavine was beaten, twice, by Gant on Saturday. The Braves will now hand the ball to Denny Neagle, their fourth starter, who was to face Andy Benes — an 18-game winner in the regular season — in Game 4 Sunday night.

"Gant has a lot of power and he's done well against us," Glavine said, referring to the fact that Gant now has nine home runs off his former team. "You knew he was going to hurt us sooner or later."

Gant's first home run was a two-run blast in the first inning, and the second was a solo shot that led off the bottom of the sixth and gave St. Louis a 3-1 lead.

That lead was well-protected by the Cardinals' pitching staff, which did give up a run in the eighth inning but finished with a flourish, as Rick Honeycutt and Dennis Eckersley — two 42-year-old relievers — combined to shut down the Braves in the ninth. Honeycutt, a left-hander, faced Ryan Klesko to start that inning, and Eckersley, the righty, struck out Marquis Grissom on three pitches, then got Mark Lemke to fly out to center on one pitch.

The strong ninth-inning pitching performance came after the Braves made a valiant comeback effort in the eighth. Chipper Jones and Fred McGriff had back-to-back singles off starter Donovan Osborne to open that inning, then reliever Mark Petkovsek came in to face Javier Lopez. Lopez first hit a choppy grounder to third that Gaetti fielded easily, but it was ruled foul, and Lopez was sent back to the plate.

His next hit also went to Gaetti, this one good for an infield single.

With the bases loaded, Jermaine Dye flew to center field, bringing Atlanta within one run of the Cardinals. Second baseman Mike Gallego then snared a line drive from Andrew Jones (nearly getting the double play at second in the process), and Petkovsek struck out Jeff Blauser to end the inning with the tying and go-ahead runs on base.

"There are a lot of guys who have come up big for us," Petkovsek said, and he was not referring to his own performance. "That's sweet for Ronnie. I know he wants to put in a huge piece of the pie, and this is a great time to do it."

With his two runs scored Saturday, Gant, 31, has 17 total in six NL Championship Series appearances, tying him with Pete Rose for the league record. Gant also appeared in the series with the Braves in 1991, 1992 and 1993, and the Cincinnati Reds last October.

The Reds were the team that gambled on Gant in the summer of 1994, when he was recovering from the broken leg that prompted the Braves to release him. The Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, said it was an emotional decision — "Ronnie's the type of kid that you love," Cox said — but Gant saw it as a cold, economic move at the time, and it took a long time for his anger to heal.

"I'd be a liar if I said I wasn't hurt," said Gant, who returned to baseball in 1995 and hit 29 homers and drove in 88 runs for the Reds.

"I felt it a lot," Gant said. "However, I put those feelings behind me. And I'm a smarter hitter now."

Peter Newcomb/Agence France-Presse

Andrew Jones of the Braves jumping in vain as a home run from Ron Gant of the Cardinals soars over him.

Late Bloomer Sparks Arizona Victory

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Heisman Trophy voters will want this game film.

The quarterback only Nebraska had heard of — a slippery senior named Jake Plummer — officially entered the consciousness of Heisman voters on Saturday. He arrived fashionably late to the UCLA end zone — and by all modes of transportation — and Arizona State finally had something other than the Cornhuskers to talk about.

The fourth-ranked Sun Devils, who shut out then-No. 1 Nebraska a month ago, overcame a 13-point deficit in the final seven and a half minutes and ended up coasting to victory, 42-34, at the Rose Bowl on Saturday. They won because their quarterback had good hands, and because UCLA had hands of stone.

There have been triple-threat performances before, but rarely one as compact as this. Plummer passed, caught and ran for Arizona State touchdowns in the fourth quarter, and he has his team at 6-0 and in the express lane for the Rose Bowl.

"I'd like to be back here again," Plummer said.

Plummer may have completed 19 of 36 passes for 275 yards and three scores, but the touchdown that will live in Arizona State history was thrown by a petrified teammate. Trailing by six points with just under seven minutes remaining, Plummer handed off to running back J.R. Redmond, who swept right and stopped. Redmond then wheeled and tossed a pass back to the left to a wide-open receiver — Plummer, of all people.

Plummer's numbers ought to be mailed overnight to the Heisman committee, if they have not been already. In his last 11 games, he has a 10-1 record, a 60 percent completion percentage and a touchdown-interception ratio of 24 to 5.

"We've got to enjoy this guy while we have him," his head coach, Bruce Snyder, said.

In other games Saturday, the Associated Press reported:

No. 1 Florida 56, No. 12 LSU 13 Danny Wuerffel threw three touchdown passes and the Gators had a running game that produced 308 yards. Elijah Williams and Fred Taylor topped 100 yards for Florida, who held Kevin Faulk to just 26 yards.

No. 3 Florida St. 34, No. 6 Miami 16 Shevin Smith returned a fumble 54 yards for a touchdown and Warrick Dunn scored on an 80-yard run as the Seminoles took a 17-point lead in the first 11 minutes and hung on to end Miami's 11-game winning streak.

No. 5 Nebraska 49, Baylor 0 Damon Benning ran for three touchdowns and DeAngelo Evans added two as the Huskers held the Bears to 117 yards.

No. 7 Tennessee 29, Georgia 17 Peyton Manning was 31-of-42 for 371 yards and two touchdowns as the Volunteers broke open a tight game with TDs on their first three second-half possessions.

No. 8 Alabama 24, North Carolina St. 19 Dennis Riddle ran for 154 yards and three touchdowns, but the Crimson Tide still had trouble with the Wolfpack, which had 418 yards against a defense ranked second in the nation.

No. 9 Colorado 35, Oklahoma State 13 Koy Detmer passed for 402 yards and three first-half touchdowns and safety Steve Rosga returned an interception 105 yards for a touchdown.

No. 10 Penn State 31, Purdue 14 Curtis Enis ran for touchdowns of 9, 3 and 2 yards and had 177 all-purpose yards as the Nittany Lions rebounded from their 31-point loss to Ohio State.

No. 11 Notre Dame 54, No. 16 Washington 20 Autry Denson ran for 137 yards and one touchdown as Notre Dame finished with 650 yards, the most since gaining 617 against Michigan State in 1991.

No. 13 North Carolina 38, Maryland 7 Chris Keldorf had four touchdown passes — three to L.C. Stevens in the first half — and 340 yards as the Tar Heels handed Maryland their fourth straight defeat.

No. 15 Northwestern 26, Minnesota 24 Darnell Autry ran for 189 yards on 41 carries to become the Wildcats' all-time leading rusher, but Northwestern nearly blew a 23-0 halftime lead.

No. 18 Auburn 49, Mississippi St. 15 Dameyune Craig was 27-of-40 for 375 yards and four touchdowns for the Tigers.

No. 19 Brigham Young 63, UNLV 28 Steve Sarkisian threw four touchdown passes in the first half as BYU kept UNLV winless in seven games.

No. 22 Kansas St. 35, Missouri 10 Mike Lawrence (168 yards) ran for two touchdowns and Mario Smith scored on a 100-yard interception return to lead the Wildcats.

No. 24 Wyoming 42, Western Michigan 28 Josh Wallwork passed for 319 yards and four touchdowns as the Cowboys ran their winning streak to 10. Wyoming had 619 total yards to 558 by the Broncos.

Oklahoma 30, No. 25 Texas 27 Backup tailback James Allen scored on a 2-yard run in overtime as the Sooners rallied from an 11-point deficit in one of the storied rivalry's biggest upsets.

The victory ended the Sooners' seven-game losing streak, longest in school history.

College Football Roundup

Bouquets and Bad Times for Cyclist

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Deadpan, with no sign of embarrassment, Bobby Julich repeated his goals, his highly ambitious goals, in the Vuelta a Espana. For a bicycle racer who had little to show during his first two years in Europe, he planned an exploit.

"Hennie Kuiper came into my room before the Vuelta," he said, referring to the Motorola team's *directeur sportif*, a man who won the Olympic and world championship himself, not to mention the esteemed Paris-Roubaix race, and twice finished second in the Tour de France. "He said, 'I want to know what you want to do in this race.'

"I wanted to tell him, Hennie, I'm going to get top 10 and I'm going to take this race by storm, do what I need to do, get a contract for next year and show everyone for the first time, if they question my ability, that I do deserve a spot in the pro pack. But, of course, I couldn't say that to Hennie Kuiper. So I said, uh, I want to do well, let's see how it goes and, uh, maybe go for a stage here or there."

Sitting in his hotel before the Paris-Tours race, Julich finally allowed himself a satisfied smile. Modest and courteous, he could tell his story without worrying that he sounded cocky because the Vuelta had ended a week before and this was what he did: finish ninth, wear the best climber's jersey for a dozen days, take the race by storm, get a contract for next year and win universal respect.

More, he came out of the Vuelta with such good form and high morale that he is still riding like a rocket. Julich, a 24-year-old American, finished 11th Sunday in the world road race championship in Lugano, Switzerland, the one-day summit of the professionals' year. "I wanted top 10," he said later, "but I'll take 11th. I'm happy. It's a lot different than I'm used to."

The easy winner, in a two-man sprint, was Johan Museeuw, a Belgian who celebrated his 31st birthday Sunday by beating Mauro Gianetti, a Swiss, for the right to wear the rainbow-striped jersey next season. Museeuw, the leader of the Mapei team and of the World Cup classics competition too, completed the 252-kilometer (156-mile) course, which included two steep but short hills, in 6 hours 23 minutes 49 seconds.

Gianetti, who was born in Lugano and had the vast Italian-speaking crowd behind him, finished a second behind. Third place went to Michele Bartoli, an Italian, who was just ahead of Axel Merckx, a Belgian, both of them 29 seconds behind Museeuw.

Julich was the only American left in the main chasing group, finishing 1:26 behind with such stars as Bjarne Riis and Laurent Jalabert.

Later, obviously elated, Julich said: "I made a little mistake letting that break go. All I could do after was hope it would come back together. But with guys like Museeuw and Gianetti, there was no way.

"Well, I've still got four races coming up" including World Cup ones in Italy and Japan. "I'm determined: I want to win my first professional race."

Talking victory: Julich has come a long way in a month. When he began the three-week Vuelta in September, he was one of the more obscure Motorola riders, far down in the computerized standings, which are based on results. Of those, he had few.

His opportunity came during the second stage in Spain, when, he said breathlessly, "I felt real good and I saw a little climb about 5 kilometers before the first-time bonus sprint and I went for it, thinking I may be able to get that one before they catch me and then it turned into, Oh, wow, I can get the second one and I got the second one and I was committed."

Those two small climbs had put him in the white king-of-the-mountain jersey. Julich stayed in the jersey until the big mountains began. He survived such challenges as having to contest every hill and being deliberately crashed into a crowd of spectators, where he landed head first and was saved from grievous harm because he was wearing a helmet. By the end of the race in Madrid, he was an easy top 10.

The Vuelta, he feels, was the first race of his professional career where he arrived in peak form and morale, stayed focused, worked mainly for himself and had a bit of luck besides.

Everything started coming together, Julich says, that day early last June in Charlotte, North Carolina, when, feeling tired a week after he collapsed with the runaway heartbeat that had troubled him half his life, he went to have his blood tested.

"The doctor was involved with cycling and he mentioned that he heard I had this condition and he asked did I want to have it treated because, he said, there's this new procedure developed right here. I said, 'Tell me more.'"

After an examination at a hospital in Charlotte, he was told that he had AV, for arterial veinal, modal re-entry, which the rider defined: "The electromagnetic pulse that makes your heart beat is a line of energy and I had an auxiliary pathway that allowed it to go back up and around, instead of just down, in a vicious circle. Instead of down and back up the normal circuit, it gets caught right there and literally starts short circuiting."

Julich explained that the condition was not congenital but had been caused, he thought, when he was 12 and was hit above the heart by a hard pass with a football. His options, the doctors in Charlotte said, were medication, a dubious choice for an athlete in a sport with drug controls, simply to ignore it as he had been doing or a new surgical technique. Two days later, at 7:30 A.M., Julich was checking in at Duke University Hospital in Durham, North Carolina. At 8:30, he was out.

Five catheters had been inserted in a vein through a cut on his right thigh that Julich said was no bigger than a pin. Moving the catheters to his heart, the doctors "were looking for the renegade cell, which they had to zap. They go in with a radio wave and try to splice this line of energy so it can't conduct any more."

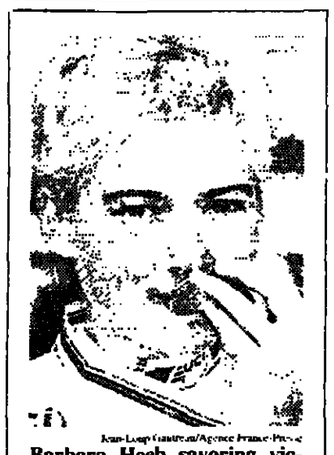
He went home then to California and resumed training. "I had fantastic motivation," he said. "All I concentrated on was the Tour of Spain. I wrote it down in August: I can be top 10 in the Vuelta."

And then he was. "Twelve days in the king-of-the-mountains jersey," he remembered. "12 jerseys, a long-sleeve jersey, a skinsuit — I never won those things before.

"But being on the podium for 12 days, you get 12 sets of flowers and I'd always find a nice old lady at the side of the road to give the flowers to. Trying to brighten up her day a little bit."

BASEBALL Yankees, Cardinals Win, p.19 **GOLF** U.S. Trio Triumphs p.18 **SOCCER** Juventus Crashes p.18

WORLD ROUNDUP



Jean-Loup Gautreau/Agence France-Presse

Barbara Heeb savoring victory in the women's road race.

Heeb Wins Road Title

Cycling Spurred on by the hometown crowd, Switzerland's Barbara Heeb won the women's road race title at the world cycling championships in Lugano on Saturday, becoming the first Swiss woman ever to win a gold medal in the event.

Heeb covered the 62.6 mile (100.7-kilometer) course in 2 hours, 53 minutes, 4 seconds. She outsprinted Lithuania's Rasa Polikeviciute over the final 4.4 miles to finish 16 seconds ahead.

Polikeviciute was second in 2:53.20, followed by Canada's Linda Jackson, who hung on to take the bronze. *(AP)*

Australian Sets a Record

Squash Second-seed Sarah Fitzgerald of Australia swamped England's Cassie Jackman 9-0, 9-3, 9-4, on Sunday in the shortest women's world open squash championship final on record.

The 27-year-old from Melbourne brushed aside the fourth seeded Jackman in just 29 minutes to complete an almost faultless tournament in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, during which she did not drop a game. *(Reuters)*

Sonics Win a Rematch

Basketball The Seattle SuperSonics blew an 18-point third-quarter lead but held off the Chicago Bulls for a 96-90 victory in an NBA exhibition game in Las Vegas on Saturday night that pitted last year's NBA finalists.

Bulls forward Dennis Rodman was ejected from the game with 1:14 left after receiving his second technical foul. Trailing by one, Rodman pulled down a rebound off a missed Gary Payton shot, but lost his footing.

Rodman lost control of the ball under the basket while falling and Payton picked it up for a layup to give the Sonics a 90-87 lead. Rodman protested and was hit with his second technical foul. *(AP)*

Chavez Starts Comeback

Boxing For one night, at least, Julio Cesar Chavez was able to put his problems behind him and make a triumphant return to the ring.

Fighting before thousands of adoring fans in Anaheim, California, Chavez made up for a slow start Saturday night before overwhelming and stopping an outmatched Joey Gamache at the end of the eighth round of their scheduled 10-round fight.

Chavez showed glimpses of the form that made him a champion in four weight classes in winning for the 98th time in 101 fights in his first bout since losing his super lightweight title June 7 to Oscar De La Hoya.

In another fight on the card, Michael Carbajal successfully defended his IBF light flyweight title by stopping Tomas Rivera in the fifth round of their scheduled 12-round fight. *(AP)*

Like Father, Like Son: Hill's Title

Briton Finally Wins World Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUZUKA, Japan — Damon Hill achieved his most cherished ambition Sunday when he emulated his father Graham's achievement of winning the world Forumla One drivers' championship after a career littered with setbacks.

Hill, who is being dropped by his triumphant Williams team and replaced by German Heinz-Harald Frentzen, drove to glory with a masterful victory in the Japanese Grand Prix.

Hill, raising his fist as he approached the finishing line to receive the black-and-white checker flag, completed 53 laps over the Suzuka Circuit in 1 hour, 32 minutes, 33.791 seconds.

The victory was his eighth this season and the 21st of his career.

Two-time defending champion Michael Schumacher of Germany finished second, at 1:32:33.791, in his Ferrari. Mika Hakkinen of Finland, in a McLaren-Mercedes, was third at 1:32:35.674.

Hill's championship came suddenly, even before the race ended.

In the 36th lap, his closest contender, Jacques Villeneuve, spun off the track after he turned a spoon curve, his rear tire flying into the air. He was unhurt, but his car was too damaged to continue the race.

That meant that no matter where Hill ended the race, he would have garnered enough points to win the drivers' championship, the coveted title his late father Graham won twice.

Hill, starting from the second grid, already had overtaken pole-sitter Villeneuve in the first turn.

"Out there up front, I was telling myself, 'This is all very well, Hill, but now you've got to stay calm and see it through to the finish,'" he said.

Even with the Canadian in the race, Hill was the favorite. Hill faced losing only if he finished seventh or lower — and won no points — and Villeneuve won the race.

Hill was the runner-up to Schumacher for the championship in 1994 and 1995.

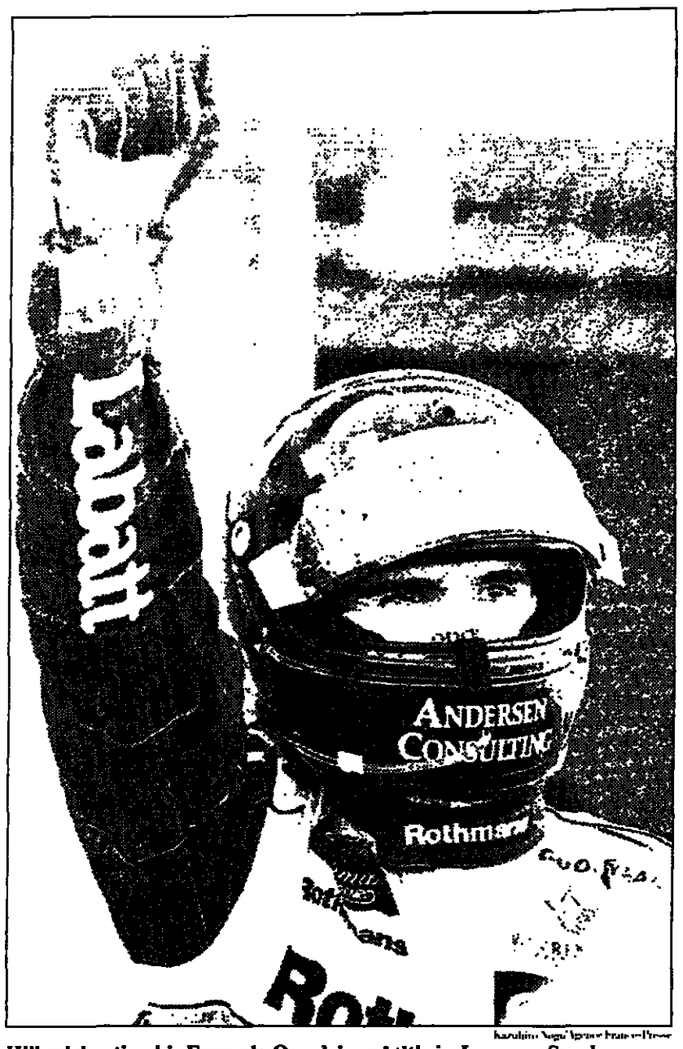
The victory marked the end of six years of consistent progress for Hill, from test driver to champion.

For Hill, whose understated approach to the fame of Formula One has made him an underestimated star, it was a day of extraordinary emotions to cap a lifetime of extraordinary events and sadness. After the race the 36-year-old driver thanked his family and friends, and particularly his wife Georgie, for their support through the year.

"I can hardly wait to get back to my children but it is especially Georgie I would like to thank for this championship," he said. "She has stood by me the whole way and has been a tremendous strength to me throughout the season and all the time I have been racing in Formula One."

His father, Graham Hill, world champion in 1962 and 1968, was killed in a light plane crash at Elstree, England, in 1975.

Frank Williams, who heads the Williams team, praised Hill for his dedication and determination. "He fully deserved this as he has worked so hard and overcome all his setbacks," Williams said. "And above all he is a gentleman." *(Reuters, AP)*



Kazuhiro Nogi/Agence France-Presse

Hill celebrating his Forumla One drivers' title in Japan on Sunday.

Hingis Wins First WTA Tournament

But She's Too Young to Drive Prize

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FILDERSTADT, Germany — Martina Hingis won her first Women's Tennis Association tournament title on Sunday, beating Anke Huber 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 in the $450,000 German Tennis Indoor Masters tournament.

Her winnings included a Porsche sportscar, but Hingis, 16, will not be able to drive the convertible home. She doesn't have a driver's license.

"I fell in love with that car as soon as I saw it and I kept looking at it all week long," Hingis said.

Hingis, who rose to No. 10 in the world rankings for the first time last week, will go one rung higher when the new rankings are released Monday.

The eighth-seeded Swiss star showed great experience against her 21-year-old German opponent, dictating the rhythm early to win the first set in 30 minutes.

Huber, ranked No. 5 in the world, took advantage of Hingis's errors to win the second set, but the youngster regained her composure in the third set to capture the title.

Hingis routed Spain's Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario on Friday to advance to the semifinals and then beat Olympic champion Lindsay Davenport in the semifinals.

"With Arantxa you know that she never gives up, but I knew that I could beat her," Hingis said of her quarterfinal victory.

Against Davenport, Hingis showed composure well beyond her years. Despite losing the first set of the semifinal when she failed to cope with the American's power, Hingis kept her cool to clinch the next two sets for a 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 victory in 92 minutes.

"She played the game very quickly in the first set. I was under a lot of pressure and she attacked all the time," Hingis said. "I knew that I had to keep going because I had the better fitness. I made sure the rallies were long. Things are going really well in the second half of the year."

Hingis has prospered on the circuit this year, having advanced to the finals at the Italian Open and in Hamburg, Germany. She reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open.

At Wimbledon this year, Hingis, who was born in Slovakia, teamed with Helen Sokova of the Czech Republic to win the doubles title. That made Hingis, 15 at the time, Wimbledon's youngest champion ever.

Hingis won a smaller international tournament earlier this year, defeating Barbara Paulus of Austria in Prostejov, Czech Republic.

Huber, winner of the WTA tournament in Leipzig on Oct. 6, was heartbroken to miss out on the Porsche.

"Things just didn't go for me as well today as they had been going recently," she said. "It is a bitter disappointment to see this car and not be able to climb into it." *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Becker Puts Injury Behind

A weary Boris Becker needed four sets to beat unseeded Jan Siemerink of the Netherlands at the CA Trophy on Sunday and win his first title since injuring his wrist at Wimbledon, Reuters reported from Vienna.

Although fifth-seeded Becker was far from his best form, he won 6-4, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 on the indoor hardcourts at Vienna's Stadthalle for his 47th career title and third of the year after the Australian Open.

The victory came as a relief for Becker, who took a long break after tearing a right wrist ligament in a third-round match at Wimbledon.

He returned to the circuit last month, but recurring wrist troubles saw him pull out in the first round in Bucharest, lose in the second round in Basel and withdraw from Lyon last week.

Becker, 28, will make his next appearance at the Czech indoor open in Ostrava next week, where his first-round opponent is Denmark's Federick Fetterlein.

Becker, who is ranked seventh in the world, had a good start, planting a forehand on the line to convert his second chance at break point for a quick lead in the opening set.

His left-handed opponent failed to capitalize on four break points in the following game, and the German went on to clinch the set.

In the fourth set, Becker needed a single break for 5-3 to serve for victory after two hours and 38 minutes.

Lowly Dilfer Shines as Buccaneers Bulldoze Vikings, 24-13

The Associated Press

Tony Dungy's long wait for his first victory as an NFL head coach ended at the expense of one his mentors.

The long-time NFL assistant who waited 15 years for his opportunity, only to begin with five straight losses, beat former boss Dennis Green as hosts Tampa Bay Buccaneers defeated the Minnesota Vikings 24-13 Sunday.

Trent Dilfer, the league's lowest-rated starting quarterback, played probably the best game of his career, throwing for three touchdowns without an interception, while topping 200 yards for only the second time this season.

Robb Thomas, a seldom-used receiver playing more this week because Alvin Harper cut his right hand in practice, caught two of Dilfer's TD passes.

Mike Alstott also scored on a 12-yard reception that put Tampa Bay up 14-10 just over a minute into the last period. Michael Husted's 35-yard field goal, set up by Warren Moon's fumble, assured the outcome with 43 seconds to go.

The loss was the second in three weeks for Minnesota (5-2), which moved the ball well, yet couldn't build on the 7-0 lead it took on Robert Smith's 26-yard touchdown run.

Dilfer, who had one TD pass vs. 10 interceptions in Tampa Bay's first five games, completed 22 of 35 for 218 yards. Thomas, who scored on receptions of 31 and 11 yards, had five catches for 73 yards.

Moon was 22-for-34 for 277 yards. He was intercepted early in the fourth quarter and lost the fumble with the Vikings on the march.

Scott Sisson's second field goal, a 32-yarder with 3:38 to go, trimmed the Vikings' deficit to 21-13. Tampa Bay's Warren Sapp stripped Moon on Minnesota's next possession and teammate Chidi Ahanotu recovered at the Vikings 24.

Smith rushed for a career-high 133 yards on 18 carries. Besides his TD run, the fourth-year pro set up Sisson's 33-yard field goal for a 10-7 Vikings lead with a 57-yard run in the third quarter.

Panthers 45, Rams 13 In Charlotte, Carolina produced its highest-scoring game ever, capitalizing on missed tackles, penalties and turnovers by St. Louis.

Kerry Collins threw three touchdown passes, Kevin Greene returned a fumble for a touchdown and Michael Bates ran back a kickoff for another score as the Panthers rolled to victory.

Anthony Johnson rushed for a club-record 126 yards to help the Panthers (4-2) break a two-game losing skid and send St. Louis (1-5) to its fifth consecutive loss. It's the worst start by the Rams since they began the 1987 season by losing seven of eight.

Carolina, which had never scored more than 29 points in a game, got 28 off a variety of miscues by the Rams, who have five rookie starters on an offense that came in ranked last in the 30-team league.

The Panthers were without two defensive starters — strong safety Brett Maxie and cornerback Tyrone Poole both rested pulled leg muscles — but St. Louis was unable to take advantage.

Cowboys 17, Cardinals 3 Michael Irvin was more of a decoy than a game-decider in his first game back with the Dallas Cowboys, who beat Arizona with their top-ranked defense and Emmitt Smith's strong running.

Tony Tolbert led a rampaging Dallas defense with two sacks and Smith scored two touchdowns and rushed for a season-high 112 yards as the hosts Cowboys outlasted the Cardinals in Irvin's heavily applauded homecoming.

Dallas evened its record at 3-3, while the Cardinals, who lost their 12th consecutive game to the Cowboys, dropped to 2-4.

Irvin, sentenced to four years' probation for a no-contest plea to drug possession, made his first appearance for the Cowboys since Super Bowl XXX last January. He was suspended five games by the NFL. Irvin was cheered by the majority of the sellout Texas Stadium crowd, although there were some boos.

He hugged quarterback Troy Aikman around the neck before he was introduced to the crowd along with the rest of the Dallas offense.

Dolphins 21, Bills 7 The Miami Dolphins made Jim Kelly realize the safest place for a quarterback is on the sidelines.

Kelly played like he should have stayed there.

The Dolphins sacked the Buffalo Bills quarterback seven times in Orchard Park Sunday, and Terrell Buckley returned Kelly's third interception 91 yards for a touchdown as Miami triumphed.

Kelly threw an interception on his first play since suffering a hamstring injury Sept. 19, but it was his last one that did the most damage.

Buffalo (4-2) had a chance to tie the game when Kelly hit Andre Reed on a 49-yard pass to the Miami 2 at the two-minute warning.

But Kelly was called for grounding on the next play and Buckley stepped in front of Reed on fourth-and-goal from the 10 and waltzed all the way to the end zone.

Karim Abdul-Jabbar and Irving Spikes scored a touchdown apiece, and the Dolphins shut down Buffalo's poor offense throughout the game. Buffalo had one scoring drive, which ended in Thurman Thomas' 19-yard touchdown run.

Steelers 20, Bengals 10 Chad Brown did his best Greg Lloyd imitation, and the Pittsburgh Steelers' defense emulated the Steel Curtain of the 1970s.

The Steelers enjoyed perhaps their most dominating defensive performance since the days of Mean Joe Greene and Jack Lambert, sacking Jeff Blake 10 times and scoring on a fumble return in beating the visitors Cincinnati Bengals on Sunday.

Mike Tomczak completed a go-ahead 32-yard touchdown pass to Kordell Stewart in the third quarter, but still had an off day, so Pittsburgh turned to its old standbys: defense and the running game.

Brown, who moved to outside linebacker after Lloyd tore up a knee in the Steelers' opener, had 4½ sacks, four tackles, five assists, one forced fumble, two pass defenses and an interception.

And Jerome Bettis finished with 109 yards in his fifth consecutive 100-yard game, one short of Franco Harris' 1972 team record.

The Steelers, with five straight victories, are 5-1 for the first time since 1979, the last time they won the Super Bowl. Cincinnati is 1-5.

Saints 27, Bears 24 Ray Zellars, suspended last week for arguing with coach Jim Mora, took his frustrations out on the Chicago Bears on Sunday.

Hosts New Orleans Saints were last in the NFL going into the game, but Zellars ran for 156 of his 174 yards in the second half, lifting the Saints to victory over the Bears.

Zellars' 3-yard touchdown run in the fourth quarter — just the Saints' third rushing TD of the season — tied the score at 24 with 10:24 left, and they won it on Doug Brien's career-long 54-yard field goal with 1:44 to go.

Jaguars 21, Jets 17 The Jacksonville Jaguars found a way to win a close one — and keep the New York Jets winless.

Mark Brunell threw a 41-yard touchdown pass to Willie Jackson, and the Jaguars defense stiffened at key moments in the fourth quarter at Jacksonville Sunday to ensure victory. The loss was the 11th straight for the Jets (0-7). Brunell, who leads the NFL in passing yardage, threw for 248 yards and two touchdowns for the Jaguars (3-4).

NFL ROUNDUP

eyes are smiling.

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